The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,545 NEW SERIES — BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
—	LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	...29th Dec. 1883.
L.	BRINDISI	3542	550	R. B. Haselwood	.. 5th Jan.
—	SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	..12th ,,
L.	OUTLEJ	3191	750	A. H. Johnson	..19th ,,
—	HYDASPES	2281	400	G. Scrivener	..26th ,,
L.	MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	.. 2nd Feby.
L.	MADURAH	3621	450	R. G. Murray	..9th ,,
L.	HOME	3613	850	G. T. Cates	..16th ,,
—	MALWA	3569	500	G. W. Atkinson	..23rd ,,
L.	THAMES	4491	750	W. D. Anderson	... 2nd Mar.
—	VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	.. 9th ,,
L.	GANGES	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	..16th ,,
—	SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	..23rd ,,
L.	PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	..30th ,,
—	HYDASPES	2281	500	G. Scrivener	.. 6th Apr.
L.	POONAH	3430	600	J. R. Chapman	..13th ,,
L.	BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	..20th ,,
L.	CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	..27th ,,
—	MALWA	3569	500	G. W. Atkinson	... 4th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 4 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under:

THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GANGES	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	... 29th Dec. 1883.
PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	..... 12th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued:— 1st Class. 2nd Class.

	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	300
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	405

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th December, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT).

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 28th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..	Rs 500	Including wines.	I Class ..	Rs 520	Including wines.
II do.....	340		II do.....	350	
III do.....	150	With food.	III do.....	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday	1st	Jan. 1883
SINGAPORE on Thursday	1st	Feb. 1883
CHINA on Thursday	1st	Mar. 1883
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Sunday	1st	April 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route,	Rs 95	Brighton Route	Rs 0
,,	II	do.	70	do.	.. 78
From Naples,	I	do.	115	do.	.. 119
,,	II	do.	105	do.	.. 113

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Dec. 22, 1882.

FRENCH LINE. CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,740 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 24th December.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ½ ,,

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class & 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .....1st class ,, 5 18 1

The above steamer will be followed by the Canton or Comorin leaving 21st January.

Steamers of this line will leave Bombay regularly on the 21st of each month from January, and they will sail from Marseilles, on the 28th of each month.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st Nov., 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
RYDAL HALL	2,700	400	
WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	
MERTON HALL	4,100	500	
WERNETH HALL	4,100	500	

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S.	Tons. H.P.	Capt.	To sail,
SPEKE HALL	2,700	400 W. Brand	6th Jan. 1883.

Passage Money Rs. 450.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail 1883.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan
HELIOS	A. Tercia	2,000	400	8th Feb.
MEDUSA (new)	G. Ragusin	3,000	550	8th Mar.

Commencing with the following departures, the regular steamers will leave BOMBAY on the 28th of each month, calling at BRINDISI.

The passage will be performed at increased speed, thus reducing the time to 19½ days to BRINDISI and 21 to TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H P.	To sail. 1883.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	28th Mar.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	28th Apr.
PANDORA	G. Sturli	3,800	500	28th May.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 425	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for six months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 852	Rs. 510

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

S. S. TIMAVO, to sail early in February 1883.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To 1883
MEDUSA (new)	G. Ragusin	4,900	550	2nd Jan
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	27th Ja-
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	27th Feb
PANDORA	G. Sturli	3,800	500	27th Mar

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c. apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 16, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR LONDON.

S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, on 3rd January, calling at Kurrachee, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Algiers, and Lisbon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. BHUNDARA, 2,899 Tons, on THURSDAY, 28th December, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,952 tons, on 24th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th December, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the forgoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th January, 1883.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th December, 1882. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	nl.	Comdrs.	About
s. s. NUBIA	4,500	600	—	—	30th Dec.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

S. S. ALSATIA ..... 2,850 500 J. D. Murray ...11th Jan.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 16th October, 1882. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

N. V. CURRANEE AND Co.,

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE AND OVERLAND PARCEL AGENTS.

Elphinstone-circle, (opposite the Custom House.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REAL LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS

PREPARED AND CURED ON THE FIRTH OF CLYDE

Expressly for the Undersigned.

Kegs containing 4 to 5 doz. Fish .....Cash Rs. 6

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE SALE OF TREACHER & CO.'S RENOWNED BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

CONTINUES monthly to increase, and the Custom House returns show that it is fully equal to those of any other half-dozen brands of SCOTCH WHISKY imported into the Bombay Market.

Cash price per dozen Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCOS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED from finest selected Virginian Seed Tobacco by professional American manufacturers at the Pusa Tobacco Farms, Tirhoot.

CUT SMOKING MIXTURES.
in ½ lb. and 1 lb. tins.

	Cash Prices
Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture...per lb. Rs.	2 4
Imperial Smoking Mixture.....,,	2 0
Bright Smoking Mixture ... ,,	1 8
Dark Smoking Mixture ... ,,	1 4

CAVENDISH IN PLUGS.

Oriental (4 sticks to the pound) ...per lb. Re.	0 12
Regimental (6 sticks to the pound) ,,	0 12

CHEROOTS.

Burmah Shaped.....per box of 100 Rs. 2 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY AND POONA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.

"A" or best quality, with tang rivets.

Table Knives R 30 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 25.

"B" or medium quality, with pin rivet.

Table Knives R 25 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 20

"C" or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.

Table Knives R 20 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 17.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks. Rs.	25	nett per doz. Dessert Forks. Rs.	200
Table Spoons	25	,, ,, Dessert Spoons	200
Tea Spoons..	11	,, ,, Egg Spoons ..	128
&c.,		&c. &c.	

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878;
and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.
"'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes.....	Re. 1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes.....	1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

DAVE CARSON.....LESSEE & RESPONSIBLE MANAGER.

POMEROY SEASON,
MARCH AND [illegible], 1883.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF UPPER INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882, by which the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount subscribed for.

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000,

With power to increase,

Divided into 2,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

About 1,800 Shares are now available for subscription, Rs. 10 on application, Rs. 20 on allotment, Rs. 20 one month after, and the balance two months after allotment.

DIRECTORS:
E. M. HEARN, Esq.
W. H. CAREY, Esq.
LALLA METHAN LAL.

MANAGER:
E. CHARDON, Esq. (*Pro tem.*)

AUDITOR:
W. C. FINK, Esq.

THE Company will undertake Banking in all its branches, and will be prepared to advance loans on proper security or sufficient guarantee, the terms of payment being made as easy as the Bank's interests will admit; also to arrange for the ultimate adjustment of the liabilities of those who may be temporarily embarrassed, and to do such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

It is confidently anticipated that such advantages could remuneratively be conceded at much lower rates of interest than now prevail.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., COMING FROM ENGLAND.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E. C., receive Packages of any size or shape for transmission to any part of India and elsewhere, at low rates of freight; and List of all Cases, &c., sent through them being supplied to the Offices in India, they are able at once to inform the owners of Cases, &c., of the time these may be expected, and to forward them to the addressees. This plan reduces the risk of packages going astray to a minimum. Correspondents at Home should be requested to send their Packages to the above address.

The Indian Offices of this Agency despatch Cases, &c., to England and elsewhere in the same manner and at lowest rates. Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter to

WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING MACHINES have obtained numerous awards of every conceivable kind, including 150 first-class medals, diplomas of honour, cups, and other trophies. Facsimiles of these can be seen at No. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—Most substantial, durable, elegant, and serviceable present for Ladies are Singer's Genuine Nickel plated and pearled Machines for cash or on easy payments. 2 Church-gate-street, Bombay.

SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING MACHINES for cash or on hire with option of purchase. The Machine is considered the property of the Singer Manufacturing Company till its full value is paid up. For particulars apply at No. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HAMILTON'S, the nearest Hotel to the Prince's Dock.—Two days' experience of this Hotel leads me to believe it is the best of its kind in the city, certainly far superior to any Hotel I have been in India.—A. H. FRASER, Deputy Surgeon-General, 7th Nov. 1882.

WHITE BROTHER'S BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.—EWART LATHAM and Co. have received a fresh consignment.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

IN answer to numerous inquiries Mr. DAVIS, SURGEON DENTIST, is now in Bombay.—TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT. Hours 10 to 5.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a Waggonette or Phaeton, with horse and harness complete. Apply to B. C. BAILEY, Ahmednagar.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

M. FREYBERGER, contractor for Artistic Decorations, Importer of Italian Marble, &c., No. 3, Dean Lane, Fort, or Byculla Hotel.

BAZAAR and DHOBIE'S ACCOUNT-BOOK with totals ruled for day or week, abstract pages for each month. Price, Re. 1-8.—CAXTON WORKS, Bombay.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent CLERK for employment in Brigade Office, Quetta, Salary, Rs. 80 per mensem. Apply Brigade Major care of this office.

FANCY PRESENTS, Cards and Cakes for Xmas and New Year is to be sold off at very cheap rates.—VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church Gate St.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Five Million and three quarter pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £800,000 per annum.

BARTON & COMPANY are selling their Show-room goods at a reduced price, consisting of Bon Bons, Fancy Crackers, Toys, &c., &c. Do not loose this opportunity.

THE POSITIVE LIFE OFFICE RETURNS show a rapid progress in NEW BUSINESS, there being 168 Policies issued up to 30th September last, assuring Rs. 9,43,200.

FOR SALE, New Jubbulpore Hill TENT, 12 feet square, never unpicked with Jubbulpore second-hand Bath-room to fit. Apply Colonel GREIG, R.E., Chaligaum, Khandesh.

A LARGE depôt of WATCHES, CLOCKS, & MUSICAL BOXES in all varieties for WHOLESALE and RETAIL trade at P. RATANJI, No. 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

A LARGE Xmas Stock of English BOOTS and SHOES at very low prices, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, arrived by this mail. HUSSAN ALLY MULA HAKIMJEE, No. 1, New Arcade Foot-path, Crawford Market.

REQUIRED, a BAND MASTER, for the 2ndBelooch Regiment, must have good testimonials, liberal terms offered. For further particulars apply to CAPTAIN BROOME, Band President, 2nd Belooch Regiment, Karachi, Sind.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETONS and TONGAS can be had for Mahableshwar, Sattara, &c., at very moderate rates from PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Proprietor of stage carriages, Main-street, Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE, a second-hand LANDAU and a four wheeled DOG-CART by "Kesterton," London, both painted blue and picked out orange, in excellent order, being sold as the owner has no further use of them. To be seen at C. STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES' ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL.—Friday, the 26th January, 1883, has been fixed for the Annual Fancy Dress Ball of the Bombay Volunteers.—A. W. PROUDFOOT, Captain, W. M. TENNENT, Captain, Honorary Secretaries.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Assam Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHRISTMAS MINCE PIES, Malaga Raisins, Almonds, Puddings, Sweets, Fancy Boxes, Bon-Bons, &c., at FRARSE'S, APOLLO STREET.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.			CASH Per doz. Quarts Rs.	a.
16	0	... Fine Old ...	...MARSALA... ... ... Sicily..	16	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.			
30	0	... Fine Old ...	..MADEIRA... direct from the Island...	30	0
		Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.			
33	0	... Superior Old ...	PORT ... Portugal...	33	0
		This, our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.			
26	0	... Fine Old ...	PORT ... Portugal...	26	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.			
18	0	... Fine ...	PORT ... Portugal...	18	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.			
		N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case of 2 dozen.			
21	8	... Fine Old ...	...CARLOWITZ... Hungarian...	21	8
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.			
17	0	.. Fine...	...CARLOWITZ... Hungarian...	17	0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine. *N.B.*—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.			

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING.

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT is well stocked with Goods personally selected by our Mr. Asquith, and offers a choice suitable for wear at *any* season of the year, *in* or *out* of India.

We call particular attention to our stock of FINE TROPICAL ANGOLAS, SOFT INDIA TWEEDS, REAL BANNOCKBURN CHEVIOTS, BLUE and COLOURED SERGES, HOMESPUNS, &c., &c., for SUITS; WHIPCORDS and BEDFORD-CORDS for RIDING; best WEST-OF-ENGLAND COATINGS for DRESS or MORNING SUITS. Heavy CHEVIOTS and OVERCOATINGS.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement posted on application.

PRICE LIST.

SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS	Rs. 65, 75, 85, 95.	BOATING OR CRICKETING SUITS	Rs 30.
BEST MORNING SUITS	Rs. 60, 65, 70.	BLUE OR BLACK SERGE SUITS	Rs. 30, 35, 45.
TRAVELLING SUITS	Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.	BUSINESS SUITS	Rs. 30, 35.

LESS TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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Churches and Chaples.
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Livery Stable-keepers.
Marine Surveyors.
Mess Agents.
Milliners and Dress-makers.
Musical Instrument Dealers.
Opticians.
Painter and Decorator.
Photographers.
Plumbers.
Public Accountants.
Portrait Painters.
Printers.
Regimental Agents.
Saddlers.
Sewing Machine Depôts.
Ship Chandlers and Ironmongers.
Ship Insurance Brokers.
Shipping Agents.
Sign board Painters.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Surgeons, &c.
Surveyor and Draughtsman.
Tailors and Outfitters.
Tea Depôts.
Tobacco and Cheroot Depôts.
Undertakers.
Veterinary Surgeons.
Watch-makers.
Wine and Provision Merchants.
PUBLIC OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS.
FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.

MARKETS closed for the Christmas holidays.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

NOTICE.

DURING HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR'S tour in KHANDESH, which will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th instant, all ORDINARY LETTERS and HEAVY PACKETS intended for His Excellency should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL. Telegrams and other urgent communications may be despatched to His Excellency, addressed to the "GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any post town.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Parel, 24th Dec. 1882.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine without Mercury

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, King William Street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"*" AGENTS WANTED."

OFFICIAL MAP

OF THE DELTA,

LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are fr quent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.

43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

IMPAIRED VISION.

DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says:—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.

Surgeon-Major Crocker wr tes:—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq. M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes:—The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful. I have recommended some patients to write to you for Spectacled Similar testimonia s from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. Pamphlet and Test Types, free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS.

THE REVISED PRICES of the above celebrated instruments are as follows, payable by twelve monthly instalments.

Plain square Piano.....	Rs. 62-8-0	per month or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square	,, 68-9-0	,, or ,,	825
Semi-grand, on three legs	114-8-0	,, or ,,	1,375
OR			
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.			

C. MARCKS & Co.
Sole Agents.

43, Rampart-Row, Bombay, 29th Nov, 1882.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

CANTOPHER—December 16, at Berhampore, Mrs. B. W. Cantopher, of a son.
DENYS—December 21, at Lucknow, the wife of Edward A. Denys, Deputy Examiner, P. W. D., of a daughter.
KEYES—December 19, at Secunderabad, the wife of Major-Genl. Sir Charles Keyes, K. C. B., of a son.
OLDHAM—December 17, at Dumkah, the wife of W. B. Oldham, C. S., of a son.
THOMSON—December 19, at Ujwar, Rajputana, the wife of C. Thomson, C. E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FLYNN—SLOAN—At Vepery, Geo. P. Pritchard, son of the late Dr. G. W. Flynn, of Madras, to Lavinia Clarinda, daughter of the late William Sloan, Barrister-at-Law, Madras.
MAC CALLY—HARRISON—November 27, at Russelkondah, Ganjam District, Albert Edwin, son of T. G. Freeman Mac Cally, late of the Forest Department, to Jane Ann, grand-daughter of Thomas Reay, of Russelkondah.

DEATHS.

DEROZARIO—December 6, at Calcutta, Mr. Lewis DeRozario, assistant Planter, of Purneah, aged 67 years, 10 months, 17 days.
PEDDIE—December 21, at Allahabad, Muriel Mellifont, the daughter of Alice and Graham Peddie, aged 1 year.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1882.

ON Saturday Mr. J. B. Peile assumed charge of his office as member of Council, in succession to Mr. L. R. Ashburner. Mr. J. Nugent, who acted for Mr. Peile in the Secretaryship to Government in the Financial and Revenue Departments, has been confirmed in that post. In 1879 Mr. Nugent was appointed by Sir Richard Temple to act for Mr. Peile in the Secretaryship when the latter went home on the Famine Commission. In November, 1881, when Mr. Gonne went to England and Mr. Peile took over his duties, Sir J. Fergusson appointed Mr. Nugent again to act for the latter. He has therefore acquired a full knowledge of the duties of the office, which he has held in all for some three years, and it may be conceded that he has a valid claim now to the substantive appointment. Nevertheless the fact that he has been preferred over the heads of senior men, and notably Mr. Richey, who has been a Collector for years, and is a man of great ability and varied experience, will give rise to remark. Mr. Nugent has eighteen years' service, and has only acted as Collector of Bombay, Sattara, and Salt Revenue for short periods; but he has spent many years in the Secretariat. Secretariat work is of a special nature; it is unceasing and singularly laborious. The subjects which come before a Secretary in a day's duties are infinitely more varied and far more general than those with which a Collector has to deal. It takes some time to learn the work, and until it be learned a man is not of much use. It can of course be best learned in the Secretariat itself after a practical grounding in district duties. Mr. Nugent has had considerable Secretariat experience, having served as Judicial Under-Secretary, acted as Political Secretary for some months, and, as we have already said, acted as Revenue Secretary for three years. It certainly cannot be made a reproach to him that he has profited by his experience, and is unquestionably the best qualified now for the office to which he has just been preferred. But it seems hard that other men spending their lives in the routine of district work should not get a chance of qualifying themselves for the prizes of the service when openings occur. If it be deemed unadvisable in the public interests to move a man up from the districts to the Secretariat *quasi per saltum*, it is only fair to give him an opportunity of serving his apprenticeship before he gets heart-sick and worn out. This consideration apart, Mr. Nugent's appointment will give satisfaction. He is a man of ability and great powers of work; he can write with clearness and force; which is a gift of price in a Secretary. With regard to the new member of Council, it is generally believed that his promotion will tend to place the Bombay Government more in harmony with the Government of India in respect to the local self-government scheme to which the country is now committed.

THE salute which announced the accession of Mr. Peile to the Council marked the close of the long and honourable official career of the Hon. L. R. Ashburner. This gentleman carries with him into his retirement the gentleman and regard of all, even of those who were opposed to him on questions of principle or policy. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has, in a *Gazette Extraordinary*, expressed in sympathetic terms the general feeling. "In Mr. Ashburner," says His Excellency, "natives of every rank have ever found an accessible and sympathetic friend, whilst to the members of the Government he has always been a loyal and unselfish colleague; and all ranks of the Service have had experience of his kindness and generosity." This tribute to the ex-member of Council happily emphasizes the qualities, personal and social, for which he will be long remembered.

THE year which is now hurrying to a close has been a most eventful one in the history of the Bombay Army, and one which will long be remembered by all ranks of it. Five regiments have been struck off its rolls, and though this has been effected in the quiet business-like way which is the result of loyalty and soldierly discipline, yet it cannot be denied that the measure has been productive of much heart-burning and soreness. We will not enter into the much-vexed question of the reasons which influenced the authorities in their choice of the regiments to be disbanded, but we may be allowed to remark that each of the corps in question had done good service in its day, and that they were worthy members of the Army which now knows them no more. And it is rather a satire upon the present fashion of looking upon a regiment as good or bad according to its proficiency in the annual course of musketry, when it is remembered that the year before the 6th N. I. was disbanded it was the best shooting regiment in the Bombay Army. But there is an important point in connection with the recent disbandment order which cannot be disregarded. The native regiments of this Presidency are now garrisoning a larger extent of territory than at any previous period since they were raised. From Nusseerabad to Dharwar, and from Perim to Quetta, Bombay sepoys are to be found, and before disbandment was dreamt of, there was not a man too many for the performance of duties so varied and so extended. How then can the Bombay Army do its work with reduced numbers? To this the only answer is that small single regiment stations, such as Dharwar, Surat, and others, must be done away with. In these days of rapid and extensive railway communication it is the wisest military policy, in India as elsewhere, to mass bodies of troops together and despatch them here and there as occasion requires. It is most hurtful to a regiment to isolate it for two or three years in an up-country station, where drill, discipline, and everything else become slack, and the whole corps deteriorates. And when, as has perforce been the case since the disbandment, a detachment has had to take the place of a regiment, and small stations have to be garrisoned by a wing, then the process of isolation becomes doubly hurtful, and the companies detached from head-quarters very soon lose their smartness. In short, disbandment in this Presidency must inevitably be followed by diminishing the number of places to be garrisoned.

We need not dwell upon the services of the Indian Contingent in Egypt, because all sensible people are of opinion that quite enough has been said on the subject already, and because only one Bombay regiment took any part in the recent campaign. Why it was that no cavalry regiment was sent from the Bombay Army is one of those things about which cavalry officers in this Presidency are still a little sore, and naturally so. It was hard that neither of the four smart cavalry corps which have so often done good service, should have had a chance this time; nor is the hardship lessened by the appearance of a Gazette in which nearly every one who took part in the campaign appears to be decorated. It must be owned that the 2nd Beloochees worthily upheld the credit of the Bombay Army, and no officer in that Army better deserves the honours he has been awarded than Sir Oriel Viveash Tanner, the gallant commandant of a gallant corps. But we must pass to other matters, among which must not be forgotten the new rules under which the tenure of command of a native regiment is limited; the order fixing fifty-two as the age at which the officers of the future will be retired; and the regulation under which commandants will be appointed on probation. But these regulations affect the future, while we are dealing with the year that is almost passed, and so it will suffice to say that these rules, when they come into active operation, cannot fail to accelerate promotion and to benefit the whole Army, while, like other reforms of a similar nature, their immediate operation involves a good deal of individual discomfort—not to say hardship.

The change of dress in the Native Army of this Presidency which has been introduced in 1882 claims attention and notice. For the first time since it was raised, the Bombay Army has been put into kharkee. True, at different times, individual regiments have adopted this dress, but now for the first time it has official sanction; a uniform pattern has been decided on, and every regiment is now dressed in a workmanlike and becoming costume of kharkee, consisting of blouse, knickerbockers, and gaiters. The peculiar style of coat, which is made like a shirt, and has to be got into in like manner

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The *Times* in a leading article announces that England will shortly send a despatch to the Powers explaining her intentions in regard to Egypt, and setting forth a scheme for that country's completed organisation.

THE MURDER OF PROFESSOR PALMER.

An official telegram from Egypt states that two of the Bedouins who murdered Professor Palmer and his party have been captured, and that the capture of the remainder is expected in a fortnight.

CETEWAYO.

Advices from Natal state that Cetewayo is shortly to be reinstated, and that John Dunn's authority will probably be superseded.

THE SCARE IN EUROPE.

BERLIN, Dec.

The *North German Gazette* publishes an article stating that Prince Bismarck is the staunchest advocate of friendship with Russia.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.

The reassuring semi-official articles which have appeared have removed the scare which existed respecting the relations between Russia and Germany.

IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Advices from Ireland state that Mr. Biggar is to be prosecuted for vilifying the Lord Lieutenant.

THE CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The Calcutta races began on Saturday. The weather was fine, and the attendance good. There were five races and a match on the card, promising good sport; and this was fully carried out. The Grand Stand was filled with ladies, and the course was in good running order.

First Race. Lilliput plate.—Rs. 400 added. Sweepstakes Rs. 32 each, half forfeit. Winners, once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times or oftener 7 lbs. extra. Ponies that have never started allowed 4 lbs. Five furlongs.

Mr. Hercules's g. a. p. Strathmore, 8 st. 12 lbs., carried 8 st. 13 lbs., Robinson, 1.

Messrs. Apcar and Abbott name c. a. p. Chief, aged, 9 st. 9 lbs. Tingney, 2.

Chief was decidedly favourite, but Strathmore at once jumped off with the lead, which he held the whole way, and won easily by five lengths. Only two started.

Second Race.—Derby Stakes. Rs. 1,000 from the fund. For maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Horses that have never started before the 1st May, 1882, allowed 3 lbs.; winners of any race to which Rs. 1,000 were added to carry 6 lbs.; of two such races 10 lbs.; of three or more 14 lbs extra. 2 miles. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all horses declared to start.

Messrs. Thurburn and Thomas' gr. a. h. Arabi Pasha, 6st. 5lbs., Bowen, 1.

Mr. Hercules's g. a. h. Watchful, late Wicked, 8 st. 13 lbs., Robinson, 2.

Mr. Whitehead's br. a. gal. Honours Easy, 9 st. Pearson, 3.

Mr. Anstruther Tomson's b. a. h. Jacobite, 9 st, Vinall, 4.

Arabi Pasha at once went to the front and led past the stand, followed by Watchful, Jacobite, and Honours Easy in the order named. At the top turn Bowen took his horse rather wide to avoid the heavy ground, which let up Watchful, and by the time the mile-and-a-quarter post was reached the latter was a length in front. For some distance the pair ran close together, Honours Easy closing up slightly, but never being really in the race. Watchful was first round the turn for home on the inside, but swerving when Robinson asked him the question, Bowen brought Arabi to the front, and won cleverly by half a length. Time 3 min. 53 secs.

Arabi Pasha is a very neat compact horse, and a beautiful mover. Watchful is a fair average horse, and has good pace, but the distance seemed a little too much for him, as he answered considerably coming up the straight when Robinson began to call upon him. Honours Easy is a very good honest galloway. The race lay entirely between Arabi and Watchful, and the former, thanks to Bowen's judicious riding, won cleverly by half a length.

Third Race.—Colonial Stakes. a purse of Rs. 1,000 subscribed by native gentlemen of Calcutta and neighbourhood. For all maiden Australian, Tasmanian, Cape, and country-bred horses. Weight for age and class. Horses that have never started before the 1st May, 1882, allowed 3 lbs. Winner of any race previous to this meeting to which Rs. 1,000 were added, once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs extra. Rs. 50 and a distance entrance and sweepstakes as for Derby. It is proposed in future years to alter the name and conditions of this race, and admit maiden English horses.

Kumar I. C. Sing Bahadoor's br. w. h. The Baron, 8 st. 13 lbs., Vinall, 1.

Mr. Apcar's br. w. colt Paragraph, 6 st. 5 lbs., Greenhaugh, 2.

Mr. Macklin's br. w. 5 Heron, 8 st. 13 lbs., Bowen, 3.

Mr. Whitehead's c. w. h. Lohengrin, 8 st. 1 lb., Pearson, 0.

Mr. John Wilson's br. w. g. Return, 7 st. 7 lbs., J. Robinson 0.

Mr. Hunter's w. g. Defiance, 8 st. 5 lbs., Batlin, 0.

They got off to rather a straggling start, in which the Baron was some lengths behind the other horses. Paragraph at once making use of his light weight, dashed to the front, and led past the stand, followed by Return, Heron, and Lohengrin in the order named. At the mile post Return was in front, and all the lot were pretty close together, The Baron having made no lost ground. Return led round into the straight, followed by Lohengrin and Paragraph. The latter again soon after took the lead, but at the distance Vinall brought up The Baron full of running, and coming away from the light weight.—won easily by a length and a half. Time 3 m. 25secs.

Paragraph was made a hot favourite though a good deal of money went on Baron and Heron.

Fourth Race.—A Match for Rs. 500. 1 mile.

Lord W. Beresford's g. w. g. Premier, 11 st. 5 lbs., owner, 1.

Mr. Goitjack's g. w. g. Skirmisher, 11 st. 5 lbs., Captain Webb, 2.

The pair ran side by side for about half the distance, when Premier began to draw away, and ultimately won easily by a clear length.

Fifth Race.—Trial stakes. Value Rs. 800 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Maidens four years and under allowed 7 lbs; five and upwards 10 lbs. Distance 1 mile. Entrance and sweepstakes as in the Derby. Fifteen to enter and three to run, or Rs. 600 only will be given.

Mr. Apcar's c. w. m. Queensland, 9st., Tingey, 1.

Mr. Spear's b. w. g. Wily Pedestrian, 8st. 2lbs., Purcell, 2.

Kumar I C. Sing Bahadoor's c. w. h. Palmerston, 4 st. 3 lbs., Vinall, 3.

Mr. Macklin's bl. w. c. Boree, 3 years, 6 st. 6 lbs., Pearson, 0.

Mr. Nosredneh's c. w. g. Viking, 4 years, 8 st. 7 lbs., Robinson 0.

Mr. John Wilson's b. w. c. Syndicate, 3 years, 8st. 13 lbs. Greenhaugh, 0.

The lot got off to a good start, Viking at once showing to the front, with Boree second and Palmerston third. Coming to the turn for home, Wily Pedestrian and Queensland drew to the front, the latter getting the lead soon after coming into the strait and winning cleverly by a length, with the Wily one second and the big horse close up third. Time 1 min. 45½ sec.

Sixth Race.—Maiden stakes—Rs. 600 from the fund. For all Arabs and country-breds and galloways and other classes; with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for horses declared to start. Fifteen to enter and three to run or, only Rs. 500 will be given.

Major Cook's c. w. m. Atalanta, 9 st., Ryder, 1.

Lord Wm. Beresford's b. a. h. Mooltan, 9 st, 1 lbs, Tingey, 2.

Mr. C. R. Hill's b. cb m. Nellie Bligh, 4 years, 6st 11lb., carried 8st. 1 lb., Native, 3.

Nellie Bligh was never in it from the start, but the other two ran a good race the whole way so far as could be seen, Ryder just winning on the post by a neck. It was too dark to see anything of the race.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Dec. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, with the outward English mails of the 8th inst., left here for Bombay at seven o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 21st instant.

LISBON, Dec. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Khandalla left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Total week's sales of cotton	55,000	bales.
" " " Surats	7,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	99,000	"
" " Surats	nil.	"
Stock of Cotton	556,000	"
" " Surats	185,000	"
" " Cotton in London	71,000	"

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The Liverpool cotton market closed dull. Surats 4 lb.

The London cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras 4

The Manchester market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight 1-7

1 per cent. Rupee Paper 79¾

4 per cent. do. 84¼

Four per cent. Consols for account 100⅞

4 per cent. Sterling Loan 101½

3 per cent. French Rentes 115

Bar Silver 50⅛

To-day being Christmas Day, the *Bombay Gazette* office will be closed in accordance with the annual custom, and there will be no issue of the paper to-morrow (Tuesday).

We publish a supplement this morning containing a full report of Rao Saheb Mandlik's lecture on the Sewerage Scheme, and a variety of news received by the mail.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., has been directed by the Admiralty, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says, to proceed to Zanzibar, and inquire into and report upon the sanitary condition of the London, which for some time past has been very unsatisfactory.

A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on Saturday to announce that the Hon'ble J. B. Peile, C. S. I., had taken his seat as an ordinary member of His Excellency the Governor's Council.

A salute of nine guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on Saturday, to announce the arrival in Bombay of Brigadier-General Leslie, Inspector-General of Royal Artillery.

The Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner, C. S. I., lately Chief Member of Council, left Bombay on Saturday evening on a tour through Gujerat.

We learn that the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Major A. B. Portman, and Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy have offered themselves for re-election as members of the Municipal Corporation at the general election next month.

The *Indian Spectator* asks maliciously: "Is not the P. and O. Company bound to publicly notify that its mail service is to be a tri-monthly arrangement, instead of a weekly one that it was before the Egyptian imbroglio?

A correspondent writes that the Roman Catholic community in Bombay is much exercised at the removal from their midst of the Rev. Dr. J. Cooke. Dr. Cooke had been twenty-four years chaplain in Bombay, and was esteemed and loved by all his co-religionists. His sudden transference to Poona has given rise to widespread regret. A testimonial is to be presented to him, and to Dr. Meurin, the R. C. Bishop, a memorial requesting that Dr. Cooke should be returned as soon as practicable to the scene of his long and useful labours.

The Hon'ble Major Baring returned to Calcutta on Thursday.

The Madras papers state that up to Friday evening all efforts to save the ship Southern Monarch, which ashore to the south of the harbour, had proved of no avail. She gained about one hundred yards shorewards on Thursday.

The master of the ship Trongate, which arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday, reports having on the 2nd of December, when in lat. 8·30 N. long. 90·16 E., picked up a boat 23 feet long, with the name "Brennus, Newcastle," marked on the stern. The boat apparently had been in the water for some time, as she was covered with barnacles. There was in her at the time what appeared to be a set of boat's sails, but they had been reduced to a state of pulp by long immersion.

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has telegraphed a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Ripon Hospital.

Colonel Euan Smith, C.B., C.S.I., lately Officiating Resident at Oodeypore, has been placed on special duty in the Banswara Districts of Southern Rajputana.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Prideaux, Offi iating Resident at Jeypore, will shortly return to Calcutta and resume his old appointment of Agent to the Governor-General with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions, relieving Major F. A. Wilson.

Sirdar Ghulam Mahomed Khan, the official sent by the Ameer Abdul Rahman, with presents and a letter for the Viceroy, halted for a day or two at Lahore; and left for Calcutta on Wednesday evening.

The Cuttack Municipality is about to start a newspaper of its own, to be called the *Cuttack Municipal Times*. The object of the paper will be primarily to interest the townspeople in Municipal matters, and, in addition, to furnish its readers with some knowledge of general public affairs. The editorial chair is to be occupied by Mr. G. Manisty, Vice-Chairman of the Cuttack Municipality, and the first copy of the paper will be out on the 1st January, after which the publication will be weekly.

Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I., Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, will, it is said, take eight months' leave to England in March next; Colonel Ridgeway, Junior Under Secretary, officiating during his absence.

The Law Professorship of the Muir College has been conferred upon Mr. A. H. S. Reid, Barrister-at-law.

The *Rangoon Gazette* thinks that unsatisfactory as our relations with the Burmese are, they are not worse than they were two years ago. Shipments are not now confined to a favoured few as they were while the monopolies lasted, and the bad state of trade is attributed very much to the impoverishment of all classes of the people through lotteries.

The *Pioneer* was very severe in its criticism of the action of the Allahabad jury who the other day returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of the soldier Hawkins, who was charged with causing the death of a native sugarcane seller, condemning the conduct of the nine "good men and true" as a "discreditable misperformance of their duty," as casting "discredit on British justice," etc. The *Indian Daily News* now remarks:—

> We have glanced through the evidence, and do not consider the jury are open to the censure of our contemporary. In the first place, the evidence was not clear, and in the second, in the opinion of any reasonable man, there must be strong doubts on the important point of identification; and unless the jury were satisfied that the man had been properly identified, and that the prisoner before them was the man who struck the blow, we really do not see how they could bring in a verdict of guilty. It is their business in such matters to deal with facts, and not with inferences, and it is certainly not their duty in a matter of life and death to infer that which the evidence left in doubt. The *Pioneer* will not aid the cause of justice by such an article as that we have quoted. At the same time, this case and some others lead us to suggest that when soldiers are allowed to go out for a day's sporting, whether shooting or fishing, the senior member of the party should report the time the men leave the barracks, and on their return should report the fact, and state whether anything important had occurred during the time they were away. Officers commanding British regiments should, moreover, see that men are not allowed to go out unless one at least of the party knows something of the language, and further, care should be taken to impress upon all soldiers the absolute necessity of avoiding collisions with natives.

The native officers and soldiers who were sent to England from Egypt after the close of the campaign left London in the s.s. Ganges on the 29th November, and will arrive here by the next mail.

Mr. W. Digby, C. I. E., formerly editor of the *Madras Times*, has been elected secretary of the National Liberal Club. The *Western Morning News* says the new Club is rapidly increasing in numbers and importance, and "the appropriateness of the selection made by the committee will be recognised by those who are aware of the thoroughness and earnestness of Mr. Digby's Liberalism, and the services he rendered as an organiser of a great movement at the time of the Indian famine."

The German Emperor has sent to the Duke of Connaught, in recognition of his services in Egypt, the Order pour la Mérite, founded by Frederick the Great, the highest military decoration in the gift of the Prussian Crown. This is the Order which the Emperor conferred upon the Crown Prince on meeting him on the field of Koniggratz.

Rear-Admiral H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves, hauled down his flag on November 25, upon the completion of three years' period of service, and Rear-Admiral Sir A. H. Hoskins, K.C.B., hoisted his flag in succession to his Royal Highness. It is stated that the Admiralty intend to officially recognise the valuable services rendered by the Duke during his tenure of the important appointment of Admiral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves. His Royal Highness will not be actively employed again for some short time. The *Army and Navy Gazette* contradicts a statement which appeared in some of the daily papers to the effect that the Duke of Edinburgh will be appointed to the command of the China station, which will not be vacant until January 3, 1884.

The *Daily News* says that the delay in gazetting the Duke of Edinburgh Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Marines has been occasioned by a question of rank and precedence. It has now been decided to appoint him a full General in the Army, with precedence over all general officers on the active list of the Royal Marines. The full details of the appointment will be notified in an early number of the *Gazette*.

Mr. Walter Besant writes to the *Athenæum*:—"I have undertaken to write a biography of the late Professor Palmer. I shall be extremely grateful for any letters or information which may be of help in making the memoir more complete. Any letters which may be entrusted to me will be treated with the greatest care."

From the annual report of the P. and O. Company, issued just before the mail left England, it appears that a dividend of 6 per cent. has been declared, besides a bonus of 2 per cent. from the underwriting account, making a total of 8 per cent. for the year; and a sum of £8,975 is carried forward to next year.

We have no room to-day for Mr. Caird's letter to the *Times* on "The Indian problem," in which he deals with the question of providing food for the increasing population of India.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing on Nov. 30, says:—Baker Pasha has been officially informed that the English Government declines to recognize or sanction his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army; but is of opinion that his services may be utilized for organizing and taking command of a gendarmerie and police force. It is very generally felt and said here that Baker Pasha has been rather hardly treated. Before resigning his high military appointment in Turkey, he was distinctly given to understand that the English Government would not in any way oppose the wish of the Khedive to confer upon him the command of the new Egyptian army.

The *Daily News* believes that the French Government is preparing a specific demand on the British Government for compensation for the lapse of the Control in Egypt.

The Salvation Army held a special service in Exeter Hall on Nov. 28 to commemorate the "dedication of 101 officers about to be sent to India, Africa, America, Sweden, and all parts of the United Kingdom." "General" Booth, in explaining the object of the assembly, referred to those members who had already been sent to India, and said that "the greatest interest and sympathy were shown by the natives in the movement, which had exceeded his most sanguine expectations. Hundreds and thousands of persons in India were brought to the penitent form and testified to being saved in the way the Salvationists did all over the world." Where has "General" Booth obtained his figures from? The operations of the Salvation Army in India to the date of the latest news "General" Booth could have received, had been almost entirely confined to Bombay; and there would be some difficulty in pointing out the "hundreds and thousands of persons" who were "brought to the penitent form."

The *World's* "Christmas Number" has several pages of portraits of celebrities, with a few lines of introduction so easily in verse. Lord Charles Beresford (who arrived in Bombay with Lady Beresford by the mail steamer on Saturday), is represented attended by an exceedingly ill-visaged bull-dog, and with numerous shells bursting in the vicinity, which however, appear to disturb neither his lordship's nor bully's serenity. The following are the lines beneath the portrait:—

> "Wheresoe'er hard knocks are going,
> Here or there or yonder,
> There we find you foremost showing,
> Gallant tar, our smart and knowing
> Captain of the Condor!"

The Sultan of Zanzibar, having heard that the British Government has decided to withdraw its mail subsidy from the British India Steam Navigation Company, and fearing the injury that the merchants must suffer by the withdrawal of the steamers of that company, has determined, a home paper says, to organize a service of his own. He has already purchased six steamers for this purpose, and has arranged for a steamer to leave Aden for Zanzibar on the 29th of January of next year, in connection with the Peninsular and Oriental mail-steamer leaving Brindisi on the 22nd and London on the 10th of January, by which latter steamer cargo for Zanzibar can be forwarded. This departure will be followed by others every four weeks; and it is expected that the time occupied in the transit from Brindisi to Zanzibar will not be more than seventeen days, or from London *vid* the Canal twenty-nine days.

The Egyptian war, supposing that all the bills have really come in, has been done cheaply, the *St. James's Gazette* thinks. "Down to the 1st of October the total charge, Mr. Gladstone told the House of Commons on Tuesday, is only £4,500,000, including the cost of transport. Any money that may have to be voted for expenses since the 1st of October will be only in the nature of a temporary advance, to be repaid entirely or almost entirely out of the revenues of Egypt. It is only necessary to say now that the whole of this £4,500,000 ought to be borne by the Imperial Exchequer, and no part whatever be thrown upon the revenues of India. The Indian Government has quite enough to do with its money without being called upon to divide the cost of wars waged for the protection of English interests; and when the English taxpayer has got off so cheaply there would be an additional meanness in making the Indian peasant bear a part of the burden."

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., is, on return to India, to resume command of the 29th Bombay Native Infantry, pending the occurrence of a vacancy among the Brigadier-Generals on the Indian Establishment, when he will vacate his regiment for a five years' brigade command.

Orders have been issued for the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, stationed at Poona, to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Neemuch and Nusseerabad, in relief of the Bombay Lancers, which are expected to be sent to Quetta to relieve the 1st Sind Horse. A squadron of the Poona Horse from Sirur will take the place of the 2nd Cavalry at Poona should the projected moves be carried out.

No. 2 Native Mountain Battery returns to Poona from Panchgonny on the 15th January.

The depôt of the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, from Mhow, is to embark at Bombay to-morrow for Kurrachee, where the families will remain awaiting the arrival of the regiment from Quetta in March next.

The first wing of the 3rd Regiment N. I. I marches from Belgaum on the 1st January for Vingorla, whence the detachment will be conveyed to Kurrachee in the Dagmar and Czarewitch, *en route* to Quetta District. The second wing of this regiment leaves Belgaum on the 18th January.

The 1st and 3rd Beluch Regiments (27th N. I. and 30th N. I.), the former at Hyderabad and the latter at Jacobabad, have been ordered to change places. The first wings of each corps are to march from their respective stations on the 9th proximo.

The grant of "non-regulation" passages in H. M.'s troopships to non-commissioned officers of the Public Works Department and Army Head-Quarters staff, and their families, when proceeding on privilege leave, has been authorized by the Secretary of State.

The following changes in the Quartermaster-General's Department have been sanctioned by the Government of India:—Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Hanna, Assistant Quartermaster-General, on return from furlough, to officiate as Deputy Quartermaster-General, *vice* Major R. M. Stewart, who will revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Combe, now officiating Assistant Quartermaster-General, *vice* Major Stewart, reverting to his substantive appointment of Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

On the return of Major M. A. Rowlandson, Presidency Paymaster, Bombay, from the privilege leave granted to him after the Egyptian Expedition, in which he was Field Paymaster, Captain Macpherson, now officiating as Presidency Paymaster, will proceed to Poona, as Ordnance Examiner.

Major C. J. Durand, Pay Examiner, Madras, is now on leave at Calcutta.

The Quartermasters of the British Army in India are not satisfied with the increased rate of pay granted to those holding the rank of Captain after 10 years' commissioned service, and are agitating to have (1) the grant extended back to 1st July, 1881, (2) increased pay after 20 years' commissioned service, (3) a re-assessment of British pay to Quartermasters below 10 years' service in that grade. The 1st should be granted in all fairness, but there is no chance whatever of any change being made at present in the other two cases put forward, as to increase the British pay of Quartermasters would necessitate an increase in the British pay of all officers now serving in this country.

The Government of India have declined to place the clerks of Army Head-Quarters on the same footing as the clerks of the Secretariat, when moving from station to station by rail.

An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Majors Collingwood and Murray, Gloucestershire Regiment.

Majors Wynter, 2nd Manchester Regiment, and Story, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, are retiring from the service.

Major Poignand, 1st Leinster Regiment, has been appointed Garrison Instructor, Poona.

Major Sandwith, 1st Beluchis, has been appointed 2nd-in-command of the 26th Bombay N. I.

Major Macbay, lately attached to the 2nd Beluchis in Egypt, who has been in England on duty with the representatives of the Indian Contingent is likely to be appointed officiating Wing Commander in the 25th Bombay N. I., during the absence of Major Marshall on furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Jones is reported out of danger, and in a fair way towards convalescence. It is hoped that he will soon be able to return to duty.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"What about Colonel Pennington?" everybody is asking. It can never be intended that an officer who has done so much in Egypt should get so little.

Lieutenant H. F. Cadell, M. S. C., Military Accountant, third class, who is returning to India from furlough, is under orders to proceed to Calcutta, where he will be attached to the office of Major C. F. Thomas, of the same department.

Lieutenant F. White joins the 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment from England.

Surgeons Dempsey and Baker, A. M. D., on arrival from the Bombay Presidency, will join the Lahore division for duty.

The following Royal Engineer officers are under orders for India:—Captains Hurst, Broomes, and Carter; Lieutenants Horniblow, Hinde, Burrard, Kelly, King, Townshend, Allen, Norton, Maclagan, Hilliard, and Hemming.

An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captains Harwood and Scott, Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Captain Stock, 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, remains at the home depôt instead of Captain Powell, previously detailed, and Lieutenant Hume, 2nd Seaforths, joins the depôt instead of Lieutenant Davidson.

The Annual Army Inter-Regimental Rifle Match has been won this year by the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and the first prize for the highest individual score amongst the non-commissioned officers and men competing has been carried off by Colour-Serjeant Miles, of the same battalion. The team was composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Slade, Lieutenant the Hon. H. Hardinge, Quartermaster F. Dimmer, Serjeant-Instructor Shipley, Colour-Serjeant Henessy, Colour-Serjeant Miles, Serjeant Lalor, and Private Wood. The conditions were, 7 shots at 200 yards, standing or kneeling, 7 shots at 500 yards, 7 shots at 600 yards, any military position; this excluded the "back" position. A novel feature introduced into this year's competition was that 5 volleys had to be fired at 600 yards, by a squad of 8, composed solely of corporals and privates, the points obtained being added to the total score obtained by the team.

The Government of India have accorded sanction to the increase of the establishment of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps by two companies, one from the employés in the Postal Department and the other of those in the Bengal Secretariat.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

(FROM A HUNTING CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday was a holiday generally observed in Bombay. The members of the Bombay Hunt took advantage of it to have a meet at Parla, a village on the road between Bandora and Andheri. The late sickness, that played such havoc amongst the pack, seems to have been stamped out. Deeply as the loss of many couple of hounds is to be deplored, inasmuch as they cannot be replaced at once or at any cost, it cannot be denied that what is left of the pack is very good, and more level than before. Some of the fliers of the pack have been gathered to other happy hunting grounds, but we cannot help thinking that the Hunt has only lost numerically by them. Of course a full kennel is invaluable to the Master, as he can give lame hounds a longer rest, and can moreover give the Hunt more runs than with a small pack. We are sorry to hear that two or three hounds in the last run are still missing; the Master, Whip, and dogboys have searched far and wide for them, but unsuccessfully. As the Hunt have judiciously rewarded woodcutters and others for many years when bringing in straying hounds, there is yet hope that they may turn up for their Christmas dinner. Thirteen couple were brought out on Saturday. A fair field had assembled, and with few exceptions all were early. The Christmas holidays have doubtless taken several regular attendants out of Bombay. We were very pleased to see a lady out, and much regret that a little misunderstanding between her cavalier and his horse prevented her seeing as good a run as can be wished for. We suppose that almost every one who hunts in India has served an apprenticeship in England of some sort. But we venture to think that our enjoyment here is more keen, and more individual as it were. We take a personal interest in all our runs, that following a crack pack belonging to some one else does not incite.

Punctually to a moment the Master trotted off the road directly towards the railway. A swamp of high rushes was first drawn parallel to the line. As soon as the hounds had got across a strip of water they found. Contrary to our expectations, the jackal headed back, crossed the water, and ran by the side of the railway fence in the direction of Bombay. The field, as soon as they heard the find, started round the swamp in the wrong direction, but soon found out their mistake. After following the railway fence for some distance the jackal crossed the line, turned down on the other side, and pointed for Andheri. The field had to go on to the Santa Cruz level crossing, giving the hounds a long start. And a rare chase they gave us. For certainly three miles they bowled along, gradually being overhauled by the Master. Not that they wanted assistance from voice or horn, though both were there to be given, if needs be. In sight of Andheri station the jackal crossed the line again not a hundred yards in front of the pack. His point was Andheri Hill, and though viewed repeatedly by the field, he got into the hill and saved his brush. All the hounds but one were up, and it was unfortunate that they did not kill. Bell, the Whip, turned up at this point, having fallen a victim to the stubborness of his horse. We can fancy him at a difficult fence repeating John Leech's well-known picture—"Come h'up, you ugly brute you." As the morning was still young and the hounds fresh, a move was made for the neighbourhood of the blackthorn cover. Ere we got there the pack were busy, and the keen ones were settling down in their saddles and hardening their hearts for the melon-ground, the very worst ground that ever was or ever will be—holes, nullahs, rocks, scattered about in charming confusion. The pace waxed fast, and one knew that blood was ahead. As soon as we got fairly out of the paddy-fields and well into the melon-ground the leading hounds viewed. Nothing but the pace kept the horses on their feet. For fully a quarter of a mile the pack coursed the jack—even rolled him over once. But no friendly jungle was at hand. One hound would not be denied. Driving the jack in and out of the nullahs over the Vehar water-pipe, he caught him on the top of a bank, and all rolled down together. Thus ended what must be pronounced an excellent morning's sport. The air was deliciously fresh without being raw. We much regret to announce that our old and esteemed friend "The Troopship" has become a total wreck. She foundered on the rocks of old age and infirmity a few weeks ago, and from the first, in spite of her sporting owner's earnest endeavours to get her off, great fears were entertained for her safety. She finally sank yesterday morning, and was dismantled by a charge of dynamite placed in her bow port. Her owner feels her loss deeply, as in these days vessels up to such heavy armament are well nigh extinct. We trust soon to hear of the gallant trooper's successor being on the slips and to see her owner's flag in its accustomed foremost place. We believe the next meet will be on Saturday, but due notice will be given. We wish the Bombay Hunt a merry Christmas.

THE MAIL-STEAMERS.

Naturally complaints are heard from the passengers who arrived by the Poonah. The cause of the very slow progress the vessel made—occupying nearly seven days from Aden—appears to be that her boilers require to be renewed. But if they complain of the Poonah, those who came by sea the first part of the journey are enthusiastic about their voyage in the Thibet. A passenger writes to us:—"Although the London passengers who arrived on Friday night in the mail-steamer Poonah had such a slow passage, they having been over 30 days on their voyage, they would appear to have been well treated on board the Thibet on their voyage from London to Suez."

The following is a letter they gave to Captain Thompson on leaving his ship:—

Suez, 9th December.

To Captain W. E. Thompson, Commander of the P. and O. steamship Thibet.

Dear Captain Thompson,—We, the Bombay portion of the passengers by the Thibet, from London, cannot leave your ship at Suez without cordially expressing our sense of your uniform courtesy and attention, your ready kindness in promoting the social recreations of the passengers, your assiduous care of the ship and all on board in our stormy and trying passage of the Bay of Biscay, and the generally excellent table maintained even in the roughest weather.

Parting here from yourself and the other officers of your ship with regret, we trust the remainder of your voyage may be pleasant and propitious; and with best wishes for yourself from us all, we are, dear Captain Thompson, yours very sincerely,

Major A. T. T. A. Rind.	Carrie Pendlebury.
Surgeon C. L. Swaine.	Kathleen Barker.
Lieut. Cecil Macguire.	Georgina Stratton.
Lieut. J. H. Byrne.	Daisy Rind.
J. P. Stratton, M. D.	Margery Stratton.
Lieut. H. J. Cadell.	Amy Stratton.

The following are programmes of some of the entertainments which were given on board:—

PROGRAMME.

ENTERTAINMENT ON BOARD THE S. S. THIBET.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1, 1882.

Part Song	Softly fall	Thibet Choral Society
Song	Twickenham Ferry	Mrs. Barker.
Reading	Lotus Eater	Lieut. Macguire.
Song	Learning yet loving	Mr. Steward.
Bagpipes		Lieut. Anderson.
Song	Creole Love Song	Miss Stratton.
Duet	Boat Song	Miss Salway & Mr. Steward.
A Serious Lecture		Mr. J. Drew Gay.
Song, with Guitar		Mr. Apostolides.
Sword Dance		Lieut. Anderson.

Thibet Christy Minstrels.

Messrs. Richard, Grey, Glover, Green, Jones, &c., &c.		
Song	Love was once a little boy	Miss Galway.
Reading		Mr. Colson.
Song, with Guitar		Mr. Edwin.
Duet	The Greeting	Miss Salway and Mr. Steward.
Reading		Major Rind.
Song	She wore a wreath of roses	Mr. Stewart.

Auld Lang Syne.

THEATRE ROYAL TIBET.

PROGRAMME.

THURSDAY EVENING DECEMBER 6, 1882.

7-45 p. m.

DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.

A COMEDY IN TWO ACTS.

Major Pepper	Mr. A. Drew Gay.
Frank Topham	Lieut. Anderson.
John Plump	Lieut. Macguire.
Diana	Miss. Stratton.
Angeline	Miss Salway.

8-45 p. m.

THIBET CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

Song	A Richmond.
Two Conundrums	Messrs. Grey & Green.
Song	F. Grey.
Two Conundrums	Messrs. Green & Grey.
Song	A. Green.

SKETCH.

HE WOULD BE A MUSICIAN.

Artistes: Messrs. Grey, Richmond, and Green.

To be followed by a screaming farce entitled

THE WIGMAKERS.

Mr. Snooks (boys)	A. Richmond.
Johny Hoe Cake (1st Apprentice)	W. Grey.
Sammy Slappick (2nd Apprentice)	A. Green.

It will be seen from the telegram we publish this morning that the next mail-steamer, due here on Tuesday, only left Aden at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. Thus she cannot possibly be here by Tuesday, but though she left Aden only half an hour earlier, the Ganges is not likely to be so long on the way as the Poonah. She may be confidently expected by Thursday evening, and will probably come in during the day (Thursday).

THE EARTHQUAKE IN GUZERAT.

The following report, dated Godhra, 18th December, from Mr. W. Woodward, Collector of Panch Mahals, to the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay, has been sent to us for publication:—

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Government, that an earthquake was felt in the Panch Mahals on Friday night, about 7 o'clock.

My assistant Mr. Allen, who was in Godhra, writes:—"My bungalow shook from top to bottom as if a giant with an ague fit on had got his arms round it." A wall fell down in the town, but no other damage took place.

My camp was at Salia, a village 14 miles due east of Godhra, and there the shock was experienced by my camp people, the sepoys describing the sensation as one of giddiness and inability to stand upright, while a carkun is said to have fallen forwards on his face. Oddly enough, I was out for a walk at the time, and noticed no disturbance whatever.

The Superintendent of Police writes from Jhalod, a Mahal station, some 60 miles north-east of Godhra:—"We experienced a shock of earthquake here on Friday night, accompanied by a dull strange sound as of a train in the distance. The sepoys and servants ran about saying the ground and trees were shaking."

I have seen no notice of the occurrence in the papers, so conclude it was local.

LOCAL TRAINS ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having read in one of your recent issues that some alterations in the passenger train service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway are to take effect, we beg that you will be good enough to do us a particular favour by permitting us, through your columns, to ask the Traffic Manager to kindly allow the local passenger train for Bandora leaving Colaba at 4 p. m. to run as far as Vesar, as there is no train for stations between Andheri and Vesar between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5-45 p.m.

The G. I. P. up Poona passenger train reaches Dadur at 4-5 p.m., and the passengers arriving by it for stations between Andheri and Vesar have to wait for full two hours and a half before they can start for places of destination on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The same train can be run on the up journey, leaving Vesar, say, at 7 p.m., arriving at Colaba at the usually allowed speed.

By compliance with this request the Traffic Manager will indeed confer a very great boon on

Bassein, Dec. 22. PASSENGERS.

COTTON MIXING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You will no doubt agree with me that two of the paras. in the report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Committee just published are highly instructive when read side by side. The one relates to the abolition of the Cotton Frauds Department, and the other to the direct consequence, viz., the importation and mixing with Bani-side cotton of the Scinde cotton. The cause of this undesirable fact is apparently hailed with satisfaction; the result with much regret. Add to this the openly acknowledged fact that the mixing process has paid the natives so well that they are streaming into the districts to go in for this paying business with renewed energy, and that in one of the large marts of this province, as my native informant assured me, old cotton is put into the middle of the bales, with some fine Jerry around it, to go as one of the better classes of new cotton; and I think it is rather a bad look-out for those who have to cover large bear sales, as they are sure to be driven to native mixtures. Now, considering how readily these mixtures are taken in Bombay at hardly a difference in price, it seems to me to be useless altogether that Government directors should take any trouble about careful selecting. A shady bale or two out of a hundred, and down come the arbitrators with an allowance. It requires little fo

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Old Waggon Sheets (dressed), Waste Papers, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Ward Bunder.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place,

A large quantity of old waggon sheets (dressed), waste papers, grain and cotton sweepings, &c., &c., &c.

Bona Fide auction sale by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., of the effects of the late Colonel RICHARDSON, Esq., at the Byculla Iron Works, on THURSDAY, the 28th of Dec., 1882. The furniture consists of nearly new handsome teakwood polished furniture of the latest and best design, by Alexander McKenzie, Esq., blackwood small round tables with marble tops, a large assortment of ornaments, &c.

The bed-room furniture consists of new bedsteads, with spring mattresses, teakwood presses, wash-stands and dressing tables.

A very handsome grey Arab horse with a stylish English-built dogcart and a set of English harness, the whole forming a very neat turn-out; on view at Scott's stables, Girgaum, and will be put up at 2 o'clock (Bombay time) unless previously disposed of.

An English-built buggy with very fast white mare.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m.

Property on view daily from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Catalogues will be published.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 handsome strong Belgaum Dumney cart in very good order.

1 first-rate double-barrelled gun by Westley Richards.

NOTICE.

The sale of perfumery which was to take place to-day, has been postponed until further notice.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th December, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Trimback Parashram-street, near Khetwady, in a house or chawl, No. 224, belonging to Kondajee Banajee, opposite the liquor shop known as "Gol pitha," by order of Hormusjee Shapoorjee Mistry—

A quantity of machinery consisting of 1 screw cutting lathe 16 feet long, 1 self-acting lathe 10 feet long, one 10 and one 12-horse power engine patterns, one 6 and one 10 horse power pumping engine, leather rollers and sundry iron and wood tools relating to Fitter's and Turner's workshops.

SALE OF SOUND WINES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned:—

100 boxes Alexander's 3-star Brandy in quarts.
50 " " " in pints.
10 " " " in flasks.
10 " " " in half flasks.
15 " Gisler's Champagne in quarts.
15 " " in pints.
20 " W. & A. Gilbey's Sherry in pints.
5 " " " in quarts.
10 " Cutler's Invalid Port in pints.
20 " Exshaw's Brandy No. 1.
25 " " No. 2 Green Label.
2 " W. & A. Gilbey's F Brandy.
5 " " E Brandy.
40 " Collet and Manga's Brandy.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " dhoties.
12 cases colored ground prints.
500 boxes D. C. Keeling and Co.'s bar soap.
10 cases white stripes and jacconets.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Kessowjee Hurjeevun—

H R—2 cases white mulls, 42-44 in. 30yd.

By order of Thakersey Visram and on account and at the risk of Mr. B. J. DeSa, trading under the name of Sa Brothers & Co.

W C S—3|3—1 case, 150 pieces, white Mulls, 20 by 45, No. 66.
839—1 case, 100 pieces, white Mulls, 20 by 45, No. 66.
830—1 bale, 200 pieces, Dhoties, 1-7 by 42.
G P—40-41—2 cases, 118 pieces, Gagra, 21 yards.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Metal Mart, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of C. Cooper, Esq., the same comprises glass-ware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, teapot, egg frame, tea and coffee service, spoons and forks, butter pot, table and chamber candlesticks table, cutlery, reading lamp, blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as dining, drawing-room, pier, oval, writing, folding, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, low, folding, straight, and mallet pattern arm and without-arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, bookstand, round teapoys, conversation couches, chiffoniers, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, double screen, bedsteads, chest of drawers, clothes press, wardrobe, cupboard, an almyra, dressing glass, hat and toilet stands, Brussels carpet, handsome flower-vases, pictures, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the first floor of Messrs. Morton & Co.'s Tea Emporium, opposite the *Times of India* old office, in Church-gate-street, Fort, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, lamps, pictures, &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. on the vacant ground behind the Jute Mill, Colaba, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m.:—

On account and at the risk of Ramjee Shamjee—
25 saw-gins, partly completed.
On account and at the risk of Dewjee Dossa—
2 saw-gins, complete.
On account and at the risk of Jamsetjee Adurjee—
10 saw-gins, complete.
1 vertical engine and boiler complete.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank-road, opposite the Jail, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery-ware, teakwood glass and aquarium, handsome flower vases, pictures, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on a date to be fixed hereafter, at the Colaba Castle, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Chokey, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood, and English-made walnutwood household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-class full-sized slate billiard table by Burrows and Waite, with balls, cues, cruet-stand, marking board and lamp complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior oilpaintings and chromolithographs in gilt frames, real Brussels, Persian and Jubulpoor carpets, sewing machines, treasury safe, &c., the property of the late JAMES GREAVES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th December, 1882.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

A MANUAL of the Land Revenue Systems and Land "Tenures of British India." By Mr. BADEN POWELL, C.S. Price net Rs. 6 per copy. Apply to LIBRARIAN, Central Forest School, Dehra Dun.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS, WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., Limited.
BONUS AND DIVIDEND TO 1881.

BONUS WARRANTS ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY TO *POLICY-HOLDERS* UNDER CURRENT AND LAPSED POLICIES, THE LATTER RECEIVING ON THE POSITIVE NOTES EXTANT. The Bonus on each Assurance amounts to Rs.8-8 for Rs. 1,000 for each year in force. Dividend Warrants at 6 per cent. per annum are also ready for issue to Indian *Shareholders*.

All the interested who have not yet received their respective Warrants are requested to apply for same to A.B. ANTRAM, Esq., Manager in India, 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.

PELLY & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1882. Agents.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhanas, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

LITTLE'S
SOLUBLE PHENYLE
IS THE ONLY TRUE DEODORISER.
COSTS LESS THAN FOUR PIE FOR ONE GALLON.
"RICH MAN'S FRIEND."
"POOR MAN'S SLAVE."
A WONDER-WORKING AGENT.
Samples per V. P. P.
PAMPHLETS FREE OF ALL AGENTS.

GEO. BAIRD & CO.
No. 63, MOWDY BAY, FACING TRAMWAY LINE.

To be had—BOMBAY: TREACHER & CO. KEMP & CO., B. PHILLIPS & CO., THOMSON & TAYLOR, BOLTON & CO., M. RENNARD, JAMES PEARSE, BARTON & CO., W. J. ESSAI, D. FERNANDES & CO., B. S. MADON & CO., B. K. NANDODKAR, H. F. OOTTUNWALLA, LAWSON & Co., Dr. CANOJEE JAIRAM and CRITERION RESTAURANT.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAARS

HAVE THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST COLLECTION
OF
PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS IN INDIA.

ALL HAVE BEEN CHOSEN BY A CELEBRATED ARTIST AND ARE MARKED AT SUCH PRICES THAT WE DEFY COMPETITION.

CONNOISSEURS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO VISIT THE BOMBAY CASH BAZAARS DURING THE NEXT FIVE DAYS.

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT.
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET,
AND
BRANCH.
RAMPART ROW, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

TEMPLE BAR.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT.

1.	March	Ezherzog Friedrich ... Czibulka.
2.	Symphony	Dominica Amor ... Ricci.
3.	Waltz	Trinklieder ... Dvorak.
4.	Medley	English airs ... Satta.
5.	Gavotte	Heimliche Liebe ... Resch.
6.	Grand March.	Trionfale opera Alda ... Verdi.
7.	March	Der Kreuz fledele Michel.. Horny.
8.	Symphony	L' Inferno ... Giamona.
9.	Waltz	El Turia espagnole ... Granade.
10.	Galop	Von Nah und Fern ... Preis.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
PROGRAMME.
TUESDAY.

1.	March	Honved ... Skala.
2.	Overture	Midsummer Night's Dream ... Suppe.
3.	Waltz	Sweethearts ... Allert.
4.	Medley	Norma ... Stasmy.
5.	Mazurka	Blauer Montag ... Faust.
6.	Overture	Giroffe Giroffa ... Lecocq.
7.	Waltz	Arabesken ... Kopetzky
8.	Quintette	La Sonnambula ... Bellini.
9.	Polka	Wir Beide ... Faust.
10.	Galop	Bon Voyage ... Faust.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY—ONE RUPEE.
Commencing at 9 p.m.
Musical Director,
MORITZ SIEGL.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY
(Registered Trade Mark.)
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Custom Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.
21	... Old Vatted Glenlivet	... 22
23	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve	... 24

NOBODY SHOULD VISIT BOMBAY
without going to
"THE CRITERION" RESTAURANT,
23, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE TREACHER & CO.'S FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

WHERE everything is GUARANTEED to be of the FINEST QUALITY at a VERY MODERATE CHARGE.

Breakfasts, always ready ... ... from 8 a.m. until 12 noon.
Tiffins, always ready ... ... from 12 a.m. until 3-30 p.m.
Dinners, always ready ... ... from 5 p.m. until 8-30 p.m.

THE BEST ICES MADE IN BOMBAY ARE PROCURABLE AT "THE CRITERION FOR ALL KINDS OF CONFECTIONERY GO TO "THE CRITERION."

"THE CRITERION" CHRISTMAS CAKES.
"THE CRITERION" NEW YEAR CAKES.
"THE CRITERION" WEDDING CAKES.
"THE CRITERION" BIRTHDAY CAKES.
"THE CRITERION" CHRISTENING CAKES

For all kinds of Wines and Spirits go to "THE CRITERION."

It is universally acknowledged that "THE CRITERION" is a Restaurant that has long been WANTED, it being so central and convenient for both Visitors and Residents.

PLEASE NOTE THE ADDRESS,
"THE CRITERION" RESTAURANT,
23, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE TREACHER & CO.'S FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by far superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock:—

In open-faced silver cases ... Rs. 25
Do. hunting " ... " 26*
Do. half-hunting " ... " 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

LARGE consignments of NEW GOODS are now to hand for all departments.

TAILORING.

New Tweeds, Angolas, Diagonals, Khakee Drills, Cricketing Flannels, Bedford-cords and Velvet-cords for Riding Breeches, &c., &c.

SHIRTS.

French Cambrics, Latest designs, Flannels, Silk and Wool, Oxford cloths, Zephyr-cloths, Shirt Jewellery, &c., &c.

HATS.

New Shapes in Zephyr Felt, Black and Drab Dress Hats, Helmets, Sun Hats, Shikar Hats, &c., &c.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

Solid Leather, Tan Canvas, Japanned Canvas, Courier Bags, Gladstone Bags, Excelsior Bags, Dressing Cases (a large assortment), Writing Cases, Hold-alls, Straps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Largest and Best Selected stock in this Presidency. Orders executed promptly, and best English and French leather only are used.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

Atkinson's Soaps and Perfumery, Brushes, and every requisite for a journey by land or sea.

FANCY STICKS, UMBRELLAS AND OTHER CHOICE GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUNDS.

IN a list of ninety Life Offices transacting business in the United Kingdom, the STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, established 1825, occupies the second place in the list as regards Magnitude of Invested Funds. It is the thirtieth in respect of age. In evidence of the advantages afforded to New Assurers, it may be mentioned that in 1881 the amount of New Assurances effected by the Standard was upwards of £1,400,000 sums assured, and is believed to be the largest business transacted during the year by any Office in the United Kingdom. This preference in favour of THE STANDARD is no doubt to be attributed in a great measure to the freedom from restrictions which marks the Standard Policy, and to the name the Company has acquired for sound and liberal management.

Details of the Invested Funds (upwards of Five and three quarter million pounds) and every information may be obtained on application.

Standard Life Office, Bombay, December, 1882.
THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

PATENT TRAVELLING ICE-BOX.

For carrying small quantities of Pure Block-ice for the Table and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time.

It is indispensable for the journey through from Bombay to Calcutta and up-country. Size 17 inches by 13½ inches by 13 inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a railway carriage; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveller's effects.

A Box to contain about 11lbs. of Ice, with Leather Strap and Tap to draw off the cold water, ..Rs. 25 0
Smaller size, ...Rs. 20 0

ENGLISH PICNIC-BASKETS.

STRONG WICKER-BASKETS, WITH DIVISIONS AND STRAPS.

No. 1, with Tin, for Provisions, Wicker-covered Bottle, and Drinking-cup. Size 9½ by 9½ by 5 ..Rs. 12 0
No. 2 contains two Wicker-covered Bottles and Tumblers, Tin Box, two Cruets, Pickle-jar, two China Plates, and two Knives and Forks. Size 17 by 12½ by 6½. Price .. ..Rs. 20 0

THE TRAVELLER'S CAMP-CASE AND PORTABLE COMPANION.

This ingenious and useful contrivance consists of a strong Morocco Double Case, containing an enclosed Drinking-cup, a closing Dinner-Knife, a Corkscrew, a closing Fork, a closing Dessert-spoon, a small Cylinder divided into three parts for Salt, Pepper, and Mustard. Cash Price. .. ..Rs. 18 0
Folding knife and Fork per pair .. .. ..Rs. 0

THE ECONOMIC PORTABLE COOKINGDISH.

Cooks Chops, Steaks, Fish, Eggs, &c., in Ten Minutes, without the use of Oil, Spirits, or Charcoal. No expense is needed for Fuel, as small pieces of crumpled paper are sufficient to Cook a Chop in Ten Minutes ..Rs. 4 0

THE ECONOMIC TEA-KETTLE AND DISH COMBINED.

On the same principle as the above, with the addition of a Kettle. Water may be boiled in Three Minutes by the combustion of pieces of crumpled paper. ..Rs. 7 0

COOKING-STOVES.

Complete with Stove, Kettle, Saucepan, and Frypan .. ..Rs. 12 0
Medium-sized Stoves with Oven, &c.. ..Rs. 20 0
Large Stoves with Oven, &c. .. .. ..Rs. 30 0

FOLDING CANDLE-LAMP, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4.

THE ASHANTEE POCKET-HAMMOCK.

Forms a Luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat. It supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is surprisingly enjoyable and refreshing. From .. ..Rs. 12 0

POCKET-FILTER.

As supplied to every soldier in the Abyssinian Army and the Ashantee Expedition. Each Filter in neat flat case, about 2½ in. diameter by about 1½ in. in thickness; weight about 8 ounces. Complete in case, with cord to hang over the shoulder, Price Rs. 4

"LE RAFRAICHISSOIR PARISIEN." PARISIAN NEW BOTTLE-COOLER. Cash Price, Rs. 2 each; or Rs. 11 for half-a-dozen; or .. .. ..Rs. 21 per dozen

LEATHER-COVERED BRANDY-FLASKS.

WITH SCREW-TOP, AND METAL DRINKING-CUP.

½ pint size .....Rs. 2 | 1 pint size .....Rs. 2 8
1 " " 2 6 | 1½ " " 3 0

ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING-CUPS.

Which consist of a Tumbler and of a Wine and Champagne Cup combined. The combined Cup fits compactly into the Tumbler, and is richly electro-silvered and plated on Nickel-Silver, with engine-turned body and richly gilt inside. Cash price .. .. ..Rs. 3 0

Britannia Metal, Silver-plated.....Rs. 1 0
Folding Cup, each Rs. 2 and ..... " 5 0
Electro-plated ½ pint Mug..... " 3 8
Nest of Drinking-cups..... " 20 0

FANS IN GREAT VARIETY, from Re. 1.

PLAYING-CARDS, from ..Re. 1-8 per pack.

MAGIC INK-STAND, produces ink instantly by the addition of a little water, from Re. 1.

ENAMELLED WARE.

Cups and Saucers.....Rs. 3 8
Plate 9 in's diameter..... " 1 0
" 8 " ..... " 0 12

TRAVELLING CANTEENS, CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE.
COURT & CO. 21A., RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.
PICTURES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
'XMAS CARDS.
STATIONERY.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
ALBUMS.
LEATHER GOODS

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.
Telephone Number 58.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING:—
SCARVES, TIES, GLOVES, &c.

THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS AND NOVELTIES.

Knot Scarves, a large assortment	Rs.	1 12 to Rs. 2 12
Made up Bows	"	0 12 to " 2 4
Pin Scarves, latest shapes	"	0 12 to " 2 8
Sterling Silver Scarf Pins, Sporting, &c....	"	3 8
Windsor's Scarves, will tie Knot or Bow...	"	2 0 to " 3 0
Sterling Silver Scarf Rings		5 0
Gentleman's Best French Kid White Gloves	"	2 0 to " 2 8
Gentlemen's Best French Kid Gloves Assorted Drabs Lavenders	"	3 0
Ladies Dogskin and White Doe Gauntlet Gloves	"	2 12 per pair.
Gentlemen's Tan Dogskin Gloves	"	2 12 to " 3 0
Braces, a large assortment	"	1 12 to to 2 8
Gladstone Bags Elegantly fitted	"	100 0 to " 120 0
Gladstone Best Hide	"	28 0 to " 30 0
Hand Bags, a large assortmet	"	8 8 to " 25 0

TAILORS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

THORPE AND CO.,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

1815—1842.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED WINE SHIPPERS IN INDIA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF LONDON AND BORDEAUX.

BUSINESS FOUNDED IN EUROPE IN 1815, IN INDIA 1842.

BOMBAY HOUSE, RAMPART ROW.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one advertisement.
Our terms of discount are most liberal for Cash, but we allow credit to approved buyers.
NOTE.—That, as we cannot protect ourselves from imitation by competitors of the colors of seals or capsules, heretofore used by us to distinguish the qualities of particular Wines, we now refrain from advertising them.
We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their consignments we specially advertise.
Our prices include duty and dues. We charge no profit on the advance, nor do we take any discount off such. We subjoin particulars of a few of our well-known Brands.

CLARETS.
OUR OWN SHIPPING.

MEDOC.	ST. ESTEPHE.	ST. JULIEN.	CHATEAU LAROSE.
Rs. 14-0.	Rs. 16-8.	Rs. 22-0.	Rs. 24-0.
CHATEAU RAUZAN.		CHATEAU MOUTON.	
Rs. 30-0.		Rs. 36-0.	

Half-bottles or Pints, Rs. 2 per two dozen extra.
PETIT MEDOC, Bombay bottled, Rs. 9

CHAMPAGNES.

"ROYAL CHARTER."	FINEST EXTRA DRY.	CARTE BLANCHE.
WACHTER'S SHIPPING.	OUR SHIPPING.	"SIBADEY" BRAND.
Rs. 58-0.	Rs. 56-0.	Rs. 34-0.

COGNACS.
OUR OWN SHIPPING.

* * * *	* * *	* *	*
Rs. 39-0.	Rs. 34-0.	Rs. 30-0.	Rs. 28-0.

WHISKY.

FINEST SCOTCH HIGHLAND MALT, OUR OWN SHIPPING.	"CARLTON." 11 YEARS OLD	5 YEARS OLD.	FINEST IRISH OUR OWN SHIPPING.
Rs. 24-0.	Rs. 38-0.	Rs. 32-0.	Rs. 24-0.

BOLTON AND COMPANY

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the public of Bombay and Mofussil the opening of 10,000 most useful articles suitable for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

STONE'S LG A (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

THIS ALE has been Specially Brewed by Messrs. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighter in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect from the Ale so long associated with Messrs. Bass & Co.'s and our own names.

STONE AND SON,
16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has received a LARGE and CHOICE SELECTION of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
SELECTED FROM THE FIRST PARIS AND LONDON HOUSES.
AN EARLY INSPECTION OF THE GOODS IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
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THE PATENT "PELICAN WARE."

AMONG the splendid assemblage of new goods, all of the latest and most approved style, and obtained from the very best houses in the trade, which are now being exhibited in our Show Rooms, none, perhaps, will be more admired than the large and *recherché* array of what has been felt for many years to be a great desideratum—namely UNTARNISHABLE ELECTROPLATED ARTICLES. These are produced by a recent process introduced and patented by an eminent English manufacturer. By this process every article is completely coated with a transparent film of glaze. This glaze, which is the result of careful scientific research, is sufficiently hard to withstand ordinary wear and tear; at the same time it has a certain degree of elasticity that prevents it from being easily fractured. Coated with this protective covering, the article no longer requires the constant cleaning and polishing it would were it not so treated; simple dusting or washing is all that is necessary to make it look equal to new. It will at once be obvious that the process is calculated to save a large amount of time and labour, and that the articles upon which it is employed always present a uniformly brilliant appearance. Thus in the families of the nobility, in club-houses, hotels, and other large establishments, where a considerable quantity of plate is in daily use, the mere saving of time will form no inconsiderable item of economy, and leave servants at liberty to attend to other duties, thus benefiting both master and servant. It is well known to all who have the charge of plate that rouge and other polishing powders quickly wear away both gold and silver and this source of depreciation is avoided by the glazing process. The improvements have, however, been carried out farther, for in conjunction with the foregoing are employed artistic decorations in colours, which are painted on like the designs on china, and when glazed the ornamentation is effectively protected from injury. This system of decoration, in combination with engraved and chased figures, affords an endless field for artistic display, and produces a charming as well as novel effect. It is by no means too much to say that the firm producing this ware deserves the highest credit for the skill and scientic ability which they have brought to bear upon this subject, and that by unwearied patience they have succeeded in bringing the invention to a pitch of perfection that leaves little or nothing to be desired. For silver or plated articles to be used at sea, and for Colonial use, nothing could be better; it is just the kind of improvement adapted to meet the wants of both cases, and we are sure it will be widely appreciated. Among a great variety of useful and ornamental articles, the firm has produced a series of very elegant designs in chimney ornaments, which will not break with a fall as in the case of costly china vases. We may also mention a few other items, as biscuit boxes, card trays, dessert stands, liqueur stands, tea and coffee services, and a legion of other ornamental and domestic matters, all of which are made of the best material, and only require to be seen to be appreciated.

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AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGAN; Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best finish, Walnut Case ... ...
Ditto in Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, Twelve Stops—(New Model) ... ...
Ditto with Ornamental Top and Gold panels, 10 stops and 2 swells (New Model) ... ...
Ditto in Gothic case, with 12 stops and 2 swells (a very powerful Instrument) New Model ... ...

AMERICAN ORGANS BY BELL & CO.
In Ornamental case with Rack at the back for Music, 2 Stops and Knee Swell... ... ...
Ditto. Ditto. With 8 Stops and Knee Swell ... ...

AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTY.
With Two sets of Reeds. Four Stops, and Knee Swell ... ...

AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.
Very Handsome, 2 Knee Swells and 11 Stops... ... ...
Do. Do. 13 Stops and two Swells ... ...

AMERICAN ORGANS BY GEO. WOODS.
The District Organ, 4 Stops and Knee Swell compass, 4 Octaves ... ...
The Bungalow Organ, 6 Stops and Knee Swell compass, 5 Octaves ... ...

THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.
Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes ... ...

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves ... ...
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and two Blowers... ... ...
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 Blowers ... ...
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 Blowers, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator ...
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles. Five rows of Vibrators with eighteen Stops, the whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature ... ...

HARMONIUM EXPRESSIF.
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ... ...
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ...
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator, Pedal Protector zinc bottom...
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto ditto ditto ...

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.
Pianofortes let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FREE ON APPLICATION

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY,
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OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND SECOND BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES.

PER S. S. ORIENTAL FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their constituents and the public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and second batch of superior HIGH-CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c., belonging to the well-known dealer, Shaik Jusum Bin Feed, No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable. Bombay. 30th October, 1882.

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LAWN-TENNIS and RACQUET BA made under personal superintendence of material:—

		Rs.	a.
1.	Lawn-Tennis Bats (carved or straight) ...	3	8 each
2.	Racquet do. do.	3	0 "
3.	Badminton (Gent's or Lady's)	1	0 "
4.	Lawn-Tennis Nets	5	0 "
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6.	Shuttlecocks	3	0 per
7.	Riding & Walking Canes-Silver, mounted	1	8 each
8.	Walking Canes do. thick..	4	0 "

Cock handle and fancy bats with monograms made order. Also just received Jefferies' best Lawn-Tennis Racquet Gear. Ap

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1882.

THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

On Saturday, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik delivered a lecture on the subject of drainage before a large audience. On the motion of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was called to the chair.

The Chairman, in the course of a few preliminary observations, spoke of the lecturer in flattering terms.

The Rao Saheb said.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and gentlemen,—At starting I must apologise for not having for want of time written out my lecture, like my friend, Dr. Blaney. But such as it is, I ask you to give it your best, your kindest, and your most tolerant attention, coming as it does from a man educated at one of your colleges, but not necessarily, therefore, conversant with all matters which may be said to lie within the domain of technical science. But, gentlemen, the ground is somewhat cleared by the lectures which have preceded my own, on the statistical and scientific departments of the question. Looking at past history I may say that sanitation, strictly speaking, in Europe itself is a very modern science, and it appeals more largely to our experience and capacities as educated men in general, rather than as men of pure science. Speaking of sanitation in Europe, I may tell you that it was in 1844 that we heard, for the first time, a history of the sanitation of London read to the Staistical Society of that city, and a report of which you will find in the seventh volume of their journal. You will there find that although there were some quaint old regulations existing in the metropolis of this great empire, sanitary science, as such, has been of very recent growth. In connection with this matter there are one or more expianatory circumstances which I must state in the beginning. As I said at one of the preceding meetings, I happened to write to both the leading papers of the city a letter advancing two facts, one from the last drainage report, and another from the published proceedings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The first was to the effect that the fifth drainage commission, if I may say so, which was appointed by Sir Richard Temple assumed that sewers carrying night-soil existed in the neighbourhood of this Institute, whereas such was not the case; and on this incorrect assumption, in my humble judgment, was based the major premise of their calculations in favour of introducing night-soil into the sewers. The next point I submitted was in regard to the notorious district of the city named Cammatteepoora, at the very mention of which some of the critics get offended, as the red rag offends the bull. (Applause.) I happened to represent the interests of that district for several years until the Justices of the Peace confirmed my appointment to the Corporation by an unsolicited vote given in such numbers as to encourage me to pursue my labours with unabated energy. (Applause.) The attention, care, and intelligence that has been displayed by the large and influential community of Bombay by their attendance at these lectures, and by the interest which is being excited in connection with them, is so unmistakeable that it would be affectation to deny that any person who throws light upon the subject of the drainage of Bombay would be conferring a boon not only on this city, but also on India in general. (Applause.) But what I regret is the line of criticism which has often been followed, and which, without referring to the sources of information, or verifying the facts submitted in a tangible manner, questions not only the facts themselves, but also those who employ them in a case which concerns our own lives and the lives of our children. We must do little according to our lights and according to the sound principles of constitutional government which flourishes with unabated vigour in Great Britain and other countries; and those who condemn us for discussing our own home questions, so to speak, appear to me to be ignorant of the very foundations of Indian education, which the Commission now sitting in Calcutta seeks to strengthen and to build upon. I am sorry to say it is not often the case that you get people—I will not say to pay their money—but to this Presidency—to come forward and to criticize without fear or favour such projects as the one we are now discussing. If we sometimes commit mistakes unwittingly, we will thank any one who gives us useful advice. I am sure this is the feeling with which I myself, and those who are with me, view this matter. One word more before I have done with this aspect of the case. More than six months ago I was considering with some of my friends, amongst whom was Mr. Nanabhai Ranina, the project of starting an association of a small body of house-owners for the discussion of this question, and for bringing it before the public in an intelligent manner. It was proposed that such a body should watch our sanitary system, and do its best to help the solution of the drainage question in par ticular. Our deliberations at that time resulted in the meetings to which you have been invited; and those of my friends who have helped me in organising and conducting them deserve more for the success, if any, that has been achieved than myself can individually wish or hope for. Now, the address which I propose to deliver this evening is on the drainage of Bombay in its historical aspect chiefly. I am quite within the mark when I say that drainage, not in its present form, but drainage in some form, has been well understood in India, and the drainage of our villages has been at once simple and economical. I know that official interference has sometimes come in to confound these village arrangements. Several years ago a circular was sent round in certain districts prohibiting the people from keeping heaps of cowdung, which they used for manure, except on particular sites. But in a few instances this custom, which was the fruit of ignorance, had to be withdrawn. I am sorry that those who do not understand the simple arrangements of our villages will often depend on the one-sided reports and representations of a set of officials who are often denounced as what are called in popular parlance "*jo hookum* officials." This species of humanity is still to be found in the districts, and I may say in the Government secretariats, are often deservedly, for depending upon the reports and *ex parte* information of such officials. If they were to consult a very simple manual in Marathi issued by Mr. Robison many years ago, and adopted with some modification they would know how the villagers worked without offending the laws of sanitation. Then, again, there is one more evil, from which many other evils spring, on this side of India—a serious evil in other Presidencies; that is, the extreme secrecy preserved with regard to measures which both in justice to the people and the Government ought to be at once published for general information. (Applause.) Statistical information, rules and regulations in regard to sanitary measures, and the objects of and reasons for legislative Acts ought to be published as widely as possible, if the Government wishes, as I am sure it does, to avail itself of the moral and intellectual forces which have begun to work in this country through the generous policy of our rulers. It strikes me that our present procedure is like working a huge steam engine, and shutting up all its safety-valves. There is another source of danger which arises from unnecessary interference with time-honoured and innocuous social and other customs of the people. I ask you to refer to a standard work, the *Calcutta Review*, and to lectures of Dr. Hunter, who was an eminent scholar, which you will find in the 27th volume of that valuable publication. The reviewer says:—"Though late in the day, hygiene or the preservation of health is now allowed to be one of the most important subjects that can engage the attention of the philanthropist. For many years on the Continent of Europe hygiene has formed a special branch of medical education. Attention to public health has been a part of the ordinary duty of the Government of the country. Comparatively lately in Great Britain a board of health has been appointed with a special medical office attached. Up to the present time the only instruction on this subject for medical students in a systematic form is the lectures on medico-legal medicine in which this wide and important branch could be cursorily discussed. It has been discovered that it would be well for *all youths* to be made acquainted with the first principles of public health." Now, gentlemen, here is a cue which I give you for your guidance. The reviewer says further:—"It cannot be denied that if England is decimated by deaths from preventible diseases, India is doubly so; for the disease which was in former times the chief scourge of England, and is now almost unknown, is at the present day the chief cause of death among the natives of India. We refer to fevers of the intermittent and remittent type. That these are more virulent in India than they have been for several generations in England cannot be denied, but their marked decrease in many places where sanitary measures have been adopted proves that fevers and ague are scarcely more obstinate here than history tells us they were a few generations ago in Britain." The earlier of these lectures on the laws of public health was delivered by Dr. Farr, who is now the chief sanitary, or rather the non-sanitary, history of England from the earliest date, and such as is well calculated to prove what has been done, and also how much remains to be done. This is told in such a way that it must have riveted the attention of Mr. Cheyers's hearers, and this abstract ought to have fully impressed them with a vital importance of the subject. It is, however, the second portion, or the latter, considered as in a systematic public hygiene as applicable to the necessities and to the conditions of this great country, that must occupy our attention. The *Review* went on to say:—

"Perfectly agreeing with our author in the restrictions read to the general rules of sanitary measures must be applied in this country, so as not to offend the religious prejudices of either Hindoo or Mussulman committed, doubtless for a wise purpose, to our rule, the other and wiser and more humane plan has been gradually, and by the force of reason and example, to disabuse the subjects of our teaching of those errors which evidently militate against their spiritual and physical well-being, and which subject in no way attempting to inter-meddle with those of their customs which upon close investigation are found to be either useful or harmless." The lecturer then goes on to quote the rules for sanitary measures contained in the Koran and Shastras; they embody, in fact, a system of public hygiene which, if strictly adhered to and carried out to its fullest extent, would alone be barely sufficient to meet the requirements of the most exacting sanitary reformers of the present day. (Applause.) If I had said this on my own authority, perhaps some of you would have been disposed to question my soundness. I now refer you to another extract at page 7, where the reviewer says:—"It must be our aim, as much as possible, to separate the solid from the fluid portions of drainage. The former should never be permitted to be placed in a drain, but should be restored to the land as the most proper of all nutriment for the crops, from the decomposition of which it is produced. The great-est chemist of the day remarked, when in England, that the English were a clean people, that they imported vast quantities of guano each year, and washed away in their sewers what was of far more value. The time undoubtedly will come when science and mechanical chemistry shall have adopted some means successfully for making available the débris of large towns, rendering it easy of transport without odour, and also quite harmless to the health of inhabitants. In China every particle of débris is made available for the purposes of cultivation, and why should it not be the same in Hindustan? To this as it may appear, we hope to see the day when every village and town in India will be rendered clean and wholesome by taking some care to give to the land that which usually remains almost at their very doors and is a most intolerable nuisance, besides rendering every village liable to a pestilence. As to the two last points alluded to, viz., personal cleanliness and the burial of the dead, the first must be accomplished by increase of general intelligence and moral causes. Personal filth is by no means a characteristic of the natives of Hindustan generally; the lowest, and those who are sunk in extreme poverty, are the only people among natives who are essentially dirty. It was stated by a learned lecturer at the Hethune Society in Calcutta some years ago that prevention of disease is a modern idea. I am sorry that I have to give this assertion an emphatic denial. Those who have read Sanskrit and other works regarding the daily duties of people must have seen that those works lay down strict, if not somewhat too elaborate rules on the subject of what with propriety may be called simple drainage. I may tell you from a pretty close study of Sanskrit works of medicine that they prescribe, as the very first thing, rules for the prevention of disease, and the preservation of health. It is no doubt true that some of these rules appear under a philosophical garb, and others under a religious cloak, but if you are earnest students of science, you will see in these rules a great deal of useful matter. Depend upon it, the system of syphons and joints and hermetically sealed pipes will appear simply incomprehensible to the millions of this country. If you are properly to lead these millions to the desired goal, you must rise to the height of the argument, or you will make yourselves unworthy of the position which you hold in your community. I may say besides with regard to these rules that there is no dogmatism about them. They are very simple even in their philosophy, and are so good as to stand the test of time, circumstances, and ages. I will not enter into the question of the Hindus; but the same may be said of the Parsees and Mahomedans, who are no less particular about personal cleanliness. In regard to the other prehistoric nations of India, we have not been able to collect any precise evidence relating to their drainage arrangements. But I have tried my best; and a European scholar of eminent attainments has favoured me with some information on the subject. [The lecturer here read a short account of the sanitary arrangements of the Hebrews and Arabs of old.] This gentleman is a scholar well known in Bombay and the mere mention of whose name will assure you of the rigorous accuracy of his statements—Edward Rehatsek, the most learned Arabic scholar in this city, if not in India. Well, it is true, as Pope says:—

> One science only will one genius fit;
> So vast is a, so narrow human wit;
> Not only bounded to peculiar arts,
> But oft in those confined to single parts.

We are necessarily getting more and more artificial. And this constitutes a danger. There are rocks ahead in our modern civilisation; we must have buoys to mark them out, so that the social and political fabric may be founded on a firm foundation, and to make up our minds on the large and difficult questions of the day on such evidence as comes before us, and pronounce an opinion upon them as common-sense men. Locke, in his "Essay on Human Understanding," said that some men would not read a letter if they thought it contained ill news, whilst others would not cast up their accounts if they had reason to fear they would not find themselves in a good position. This will not be the case with us in our present situation. Science, as science, derives its light from Nature and its strength from Nature's laws. It is simple, precise, perspicuous, devoid of ornament, dry and unattractive save in its pertinent remarks, and free from all undue contrivance for exciting applause or obtaining attention. When you get a scheme which will give most of the requirements I have mentioned, stick to it, and do not be led away, I pray you, by any consideration short of it. Let no meretricious frippery of expression delude you and take you from the path lying before you in this matter, namely, the enthroning of the most cleanliness and the abolition of all the dangers which beset the community. Now, the hindrances to our inquiry in these matters are three-fold: the first is political, the second social, and the third are general. I am afraid I shall not be able to speak fully upon all these, but I shall simply indicate, within the time I have allotted to me, such notions of those hindrances as ought first to be thought of and removed. In this connection first come our political difficulties. In considering this question of drainage, we find ourselves landed on a passage between Scylla and Charyddis, with difficulties on both sides. The most obvious scheme of Bombay, as it is now designed for the fifth time, is in this position. It is supposed by some, however, that we are already ahead of London, and Great Britain generally, in sanitary science. I have already read to you some extracts from a paper by Mr. Chadwick, one of the greatest sanitary authorities in Great Britain, if not in Europe, and I shall have occasion a few minutes hence to refer to one of his works on this subject, when you will see that the sanitary state of London is itself so imperfect on account of its underground drainage and the introduction of night-soil as to cause great alarm. But he is speaking in an atmosphere where both sides of a question can be so extensively considered and discussed. Here our Surgeon-General of the Medical Department—speak not of persons, but offices—gives a certain opinion in virtue of his office, and the whole Medical Service, on grounds of professional etiquette and courtesy, are unable to act as independent referees. (Applause. Some of my friends whom I see here cannot, however warmly they feel, call to account the head of their own department; and where do you stand, in these circumstances? Take, again, the views of Government supported by those of their official advisers. It would ordinarily be considered very presumptuous to advance opinions upon a matter which has been decided by such authorities. (Applause.) He (Mr. Mehta) knew that both the Rao Saheb and Dr. Blaney were impervious to all criticism in a right cause—(applause)—and he hoped that those gentlemen would consider that in these meetings had enabled them to achieve a distinct triumph. As the Rao Saheb had already told them, a very important document had appeared in that morning's papers from the pen of the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the drainage; and there they found it stated with regard to two of the most important questions on which the Rao Saheb and Dr. Blaney had devoted their strength—namely, the introduction of night-soil into the sewers and the question of house connections both for sullage and night-soil—that they should be tentatively and cautiously brought into action. (Applause.) This was a great gain, seeing that formerly the very idea of experimenting and proceeding in that cautious manner was scouted. The lecturers, as well as the ratepayers of Bombay, were to be congratulated on the triumph which they had achieved; and he (Mr. Mehta) perfectly agreed with Mr. Nowrojee in hoping that they would continue the discussion, for it would end in nothing but good. (Applause.)

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

PRESSURE on our space to-day compels us to hold over a letter on this subject, received from Dr. Blaney.

ARABI'S INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS COUNSEL.

MR. A. M. BROADLEY send the following note to the *Nineteenth Century*, covering a copy of Arabi Pasha's instructions to him for his defence:—

"Exactly eighteen months ago as I am writing, I was busily engaged in attending Tunisian Cabinet Councils at the Kasr-es-Said Palace, and composing fruitless protests against each successive phase of the French invasion of the Regency. I was at the same time struggling with the legal intricacies and difficulties of the great Enfida case, which two months before had threatened for an instant to disturb the continuity of what politicians and diplomatists are pleased to call the indispensable Anglo-French alliance.

All this is over now. Mohamed-es-Sadek understood better than anyone else his humiliation and his dishonour. In public he smilingly did what he was told by his conquerors, and decorated and redecorated them to their hearts' content; in private he surrendered himself entirely to the poignancy of his great grief. In a few short months French protection killed him, and he now sleeps under the gorgeous cupola which covers the remains of ten princes of the line of Hassan-ben-Ali. Mr. Joseph Levy of the Enfida was not more fortunate than Mohamed-es-Sadek. He only lived to sign a tardy compromise of his claim, and as becomes a priest of the tribe of Levi, now lies amongst his fellow-priests in the place of honour, at the entrance of the synagogue in the great Jewish burying-ground of Tunis. He, too, died, literally worn out with worry and disappointment.

In my *Last Words of Mr.* I told at length the tale of my first North African brief for Mohamed-es-Sadek, and some day I shall hope to tell in all its extraordinary details the story of my second North African brief for Ismail Pasha, one of the few in which I have been engaged for the Egyptian Government, and that he (Ismail) would lose his head if Arabi could defined what patriotism meant. I now believe implicitly both in the genuineness of the movement he headed, and the pureness of the patriotism which prompted him to do so. My daily and hourly intercourse with Ahmed Arabi the Egyptian at this critical time will henceforth be one of the pleasantest memories of my life. Others of the prisoners are men of courage and ability, and none more so than Abd-el-Al-Hilmy Pasha, Arabi's general at Damietta; but all interest is and must be centred in the 'great rebel' himself. His varied ideas, his wonderous power of memory and expression, his generous sympathy for his fellow-prisoners, and his real love for Egypt, all combine to make Ahmed Arabi one of the few striking characters in the latter period of Oriental history. Ahmed Arabi's great pride is to still call himself 'the Egyptian.' To treat him as a rough and ignorant soldier and a vulgar mutineer, is sheer folly and ignorance. The time has come when England cannot afford to lose for Egypt such men as Ahmed Arabi; and I tremble when I think, that if it had not been for our timely interference, his shot-riddled body would, without doubt, by this time, have been rotting, unidentified, rotting under the shade of the Cairo citadel. The cry of 'Egypt for the Egyptians' no longer finds an echo in the land, for Egyptian hopes and aspirations were crushed alike in Tel-el-Kebir. Turks and Circassians are to be masters of the situation, and over a fresh era of profligacy, corruption, and misery seems inevitable. 'The only chance of safety for my country,' says Ahmed Arabi, 'is now in England. Only there can I find influence enough in time for a long time at least, counteract Turkish and Circassian intrigue, for the alternative is ruin, and desolation, and chaos.'

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Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

PRESSURE on our space to-day compels us to hold over a letter on this subject, received from Dr. Blaney.

ARABI'S INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS COUNSEL.

MR. A. M. BROADLEY send the following note to the *Nineteenth Century*, covering a copy of Arabi Pasha's instructions to him for his defence:—

"Exactly eighteen months ago as I am writing, I was busily engaged in attending Tunisian Cabinet Councils at the Kasr-es-Said Palace, and composing fruitless protests against each successive phase of the French invasion of the Regency. I was at the same time struggling with the legal intricacies and difficulties of the great Enfida case, which two months before had threatened for an instant to disturb the continuity of what politicians and diplomatists are pleased to call the indispensable Anglo-French alliance.

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the 'young and amiable prince,' who had told three newspaper correspondents at least (if these gentlemen speak the truth) that the blood of Arabi and the future of Egypt are simply convertible terms, openly treated the death or life of their fallen foe as [illegible] vote of confidence and a motive for resignation. 'If Arabi continues to exist I will quit Egypt,' said Cheri Pasha. 'I shall immediately leave office,' rejoined Riaz Pasha. 'We will all resign,' shouted Mohamed Tewfik in chorus, 'if Arabi's head is spared.' Fortunately enough, these humanitarian confidences were chiefly made to newspaper correspondents, and, still more fortunately, the time has passed away when the resignation or otherwise of an Egyptian Ministry can have any appreciable effect on the destinies of the country. When Prince and Ministers spoke thus, and when the Egyptian local press openly declared that 'all the public cared about was the punishment, not the trail,' it was high time for England to interfere, and she interfered accordingly. It was her powerful intervention alone which prevented Egyptian bloodthirstiness in high places from becoming Egyptian blood-guiltiness in the matter of the fate of Arabi and his friends. I feel sure Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will never regret their decision as to the vital question of a fair trial.

When I arrived in Cairo I believed neither in the Egyptian national movement nor in the pure patriotism of Arabi. It was, and is, everybody's interest to prove the contrary; and even Ismail Pasha assured me, when I saw him at the Château de la Terrasse in Paris, *en route* for Turin and Egypt, that I should find him a mere *blagueur*, and that he (Ismail) would lose his head if Arabi could defined what patriotism meant. I now believe implicitly both in the genuineness of the movement he headed, and the pureness of the patriotism which prompted him to do so. My daily and hourly intercourse with Ahmed Arabi the Egyptian at this critical time will henceforth be one of the pleasantest memories of my life. Others of the prisoners are men of courage and ability, and none more so than Abd-el-Al-Hilmy Pasha, Arabi's general at Damietta; but all interest is and must be centred in the 'great rebel' himself. His varied ideas, his wonderous power of memory and expression, his generous sympathy for his fellow-prisoners, and his real love for Egypt, all combine to make Ahmed Arabi one of the few striking characters in the latter period of Oriental history. Ahmed Arabi's great pride is to still call himself 'the Egyptian.' To treat him as a rough and ignorant soldier and a vulgar mutineer, is sheer folly and ignorance. The time has come when England cannot afford to lose for Egypt such men as Ahmed Arabi; and I tremble when I think, that if it had not been for our timely interference, his shot-riddled body would, without doubt, by this time, have been rotting, unidentified, rotting under the shade of the Cairo citadel. The cry of 'Egypt for the Egyptians' no longer finds an echo in the land, for Egyptian hopes and aspirations were crushed alike in Tel-el-Kebir. Turks and Circassians are to be masters of the situation, and over a fresh era of profligacy, corruption, and misery seems inevitable. 'The only chance of safety for my country,' says Ahmed Arabi, 'is now in England. Only there can I find influence enough in time for a long time at least, counteract Turkish and Circassian intrigue, for the alternative is ruin, and desolation, and chaos.'

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THE SECOND DIVISION AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

SCARCELY any

house. Almost every other day they are there. Sometimes half a dozen times a day.

Mr. Morphy, Crown solicitor, asked for a remand, and, after some discussion, the prisoners were remanded without bail. They were removed from the court to Richmond prison, under an escort of mounted police.

On Tuesday Devine, Ryan, and Woodward were brought up, with Joseph Poole.

Constable Eastwood, re-called, indentified Poole as one of the men whom the police followed through Abbey-street on Saturday night. He heard him give orders to four of his companions to conceal themselves in an archway, and it was in consequence of this that witness sent for assistance.

Sergeant Thomas Danvers, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, stationed at the Royal barracks, Dublin, deposed: I was at the corner of Abbey-street, in Sackville-street, a few minutes before 11. I stood for a moment considering whether I would go that way home or by the Quay, when I was startled by seeing two or three flashes and hearing reports that I knew must come from a revolver. This was in the street—in Middle Abbey-street. I rushed down the street, and saw a crowd that had assembled on the footpath. I saw it was evidently a case of murder. I could see there was a struggle going on between two men, who I thought at the time were civilians. I drew my sword and shouted out to the people to clear the way. One of the men, about whom I now know to be Constable Eastwood, said he was a constable, or words to that effect, and called on me to arrest the man in the name of the Queen. Previous to this calling on me I was in doubt as to who was in the right and who was in the wrong. The number of shots fired startled me at the moment.

Mr. O'Donel: Could you say how many shots?—I heard three, but just as I arrived, and drew my sword, and called to clear the way, there seemed to be a regular volley, as if they were giving a parting salute (laughter). I could not say which direction they came from.

Mr. O'Donel: Did you do anything?—Yes. Instantly he told me he was a constable, I immediately seized Devine; the prisoner there, by the arm.

Mr. O'Donel: Did you say you would run him through?—I did. He made but a very slight struggle; but as soon as the steel came to his throat he did not seem to care for it (laughter). Eastwood then said, turning to me, "Bid him." I replied "He is safe enough," or words to that effect, and added "You look after yourself." I then conveyed prisoner to the Store-street station.

Devine, on being asked by the magistrate if he had anything to say, merely replied that he did not shoot the deceased, or never intended to do so.

Poole made rather a long statement, to the effect that he had nothing to do with the disturbance.

The funeral of the murdered Constable Cox took place on Tuesday, and was conducted with the nearest possible approach to military honours.

A shilling subscription, to present the soldier Danvers with a gold watch and chain, has been started in Dublin.

The prisoners were committed for trial.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A JURYMAN.

Another terrible affair took place on Monday evening November 27 in Dublin, a juryman being stabbed. Mr. Dennis Field was one of the special jurors engaged under the Prevention of Crimes Act in trying Michael Walsh for the murder of Constable Kavanagh, who had rendered himself active in tracing the Letterfrack murderers. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to death; but owing to his extreme youth the capital sentence was commuted to penal servitude. The name of Mr. Field, who carried on business as a stationer in Westmoreland-street, was drawn by ballot, and before the public, owing to a business communication he happened to make while in the jury box to Mr. Goddard, of the Property Defence association. Mr. Field, who is 60 years of age, and very near-sighted, has a private residence in North Frederick street. He was returning to his home in Frederick-street on Monday evening, when a car, upon which were three men, drove up beside him. One of them sprang off the car, and stabbed Mr. Field several times with a sword-cane. The assailant, having plunged the sword into him as he lay prostrate on the ground, remounted the car and drove rapidly away. Mr. Field made a statement as to the attack. He said that when within a few doors of his residence he was suddenly attacked from behind. When lying on the ground after receiving the wound in the back, three men got round him, and one of them stabbed him with a sword cane, inflicting two wounds on the left arm, one on the left cheek, one on the side of the neck, and one on the right arm. Mr. Field caught the weapon and succeeded in breaking it in two. The assailants then ran away, and jumping on an outside car shouted out to the jarvey, "Drive quick for heaven's sake." The vehicle went away at a great pace. Several persons, attracted by his cries for help came up, but did not offer him the slightest assistance. After some second he rose and walked to his own house and kicked at the door, which was quickly opened. In the hall he sank in a chair. He then went to his bedroom and washed off the blood from his face. The doctors came in and put the wounded man to bed. It is stated that the Ladies' Land League wished to rent for offices the upper portion of Mr. Field's house in Westmoreland-street. Mr. Field refused to let any portion of his premises to the League, and afterwards let them to Mr. Goddard, of the Property Defence association. Down to Thursday morning the wounded man was still living.

A proclamation has been placarded all over the city. It is drawn up under the 11th or Curfew clause of the Prevention of Crimes Act, and is to the effect that in a proclaimed district if a person is out of his place of abode at any time after one hour later than sunset and before sunrise, under circumstances giving rise to a suspicion of criminal intent, any constable may arrest that person and bring him forthwith before the nearest available justice of the peace, and such justice, after inquiry into the circumstances of the case, may either discharge him or take the necessary steps, by committing him to prison, unless reasonable bail with two sufficient sureties of 50l. each. On conviction, the term of imprisonment shall not exceed three months.

The offer of a reward for the conviction of the assailants of Mr. Field has been published in the *Gazette*. 5,000l. is offered to the approver, and 500l. for private information.

A telegram to the *Standard* from Dublin, Thursday Night, says:—The condition of Mr. Field is satisfactory, and the doctors have every reason to hope that he will recover. The utmost sympathy is felt for him, and his establishment in Westmoreland-street has been so besieged by persons making inquiries as to his progress, that it has been found necessary to keep bulletins as to his condition posted on the shop window. At five o'clock this evening the wounded gentleman took a sleeping draught. The doctors have directed that neither his wife nor any member of his family shall be allowed to see him at present, as the least excitement might have a serious effect.

A Dublin Correspondent, telegraphing to the *Evening Standard* at noon on Dec. 1, says:—There have been no arrests in Dublin up to the present, and the city remains tranquil. No clue has been obtained to the assailants of Mr. Field. A bulletin published this morning states that Mr. Field has passed a rather restless night, but he had not lost ground. His general condition remained favourable.

The Queen has telegraphed to Dublin to the Lord Lieutenant requesting his Excellency to acquaint her with the condition of Mr. Field, and to express her Majesty's sympathy with Mrs. Field and family.

Captain Noble, seven sergeants, and 70 gunners of the marine artillery, have volunteered for police duty in Ireland. Each of the sergeants will receive 40s. and the gunners 35s. extra pay per week. They will leave England on Saturday.

Another dreadful outrage was perpetrated in Dublin on Monday evening. While a bailiff named Mallins was serving a writ upon a gentleman in Gardiner-street he was attacked by three men and desperately wounded, being stabbed with long knives in three places. Three men, John Heffernan, Matthew Heffernan, and Thomas Brady, were arrested, and have been committed for trial.

THE MALAGASY ENVOYS IN ENGLAND.

INSULT TO THE EMBASSY IN PARIS.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES the Ambassadors from Madagascar, after a stay of just eight weeks in Paris, have come to London, being accredited to the Governments or Courts of Paris, London, Berlin, and Washington. The members of the Embassy are his Excellency Ravoninahitriniarivo, 15th Honour Officer of the Palace, Chief Minister for Foreign Affairs, and his Excellency Ramaniraka, 14th Honour, Officer of the Palace, Queen's Counsellor, with Mr. Moses Andrianisa, French and English secretary and interpreter, and Mr. Anthony Tacchi, secretary and law translator, and Rabihisoa and Ranjalahy in their suite. Mr. Tacchi is accompanied by his wife, the only lady with the Embassy. The events which led to the sudden departure of the Ambassadors from Paris were briefly as follow:—Hating for five to six weeks endeavoured to induce their Excellencies to concede certain terms by threats of the consequences of a refusal, the French Government on Saturday evening presented a written *ultimatum*, which was in the form of a convention, already drawn up, and requiring only the signatures of the Ambassadors to complete the negotiations. This convention stipulated—1st, that the Malagasy Government acknowledged the right of France to a protectorate of the whole west coast of Madagascar; and, secondly, the French Government insisted upon a grant of leases of land for 99 years. The Ambassadors that day could not sign off-hand such a document. That on the land question they were perfectly willing to make liberal terms of 25 years' leases with permission of renewals, and that this was all that was practicable in the present stage of civilization in Madagascar. But as to admitting the right of any foreign power to exercise a protectorate or sovereignty over any part of the island of Madagascar, they could not think of such a thing. Nevertheless they would send a written reply to the document. At this juncture, M. Revoil, who pretended all along to speak as from the French Minister, endeavoured to bring fresh pressure upon the Ambassadors, saying that France was prepared to despatch a telegram immediately to Zanzibar, where there happened to be a French *aviso*, giving orders to take virtual possession of the island of Madagascar. On Sunday morning at 10 o'clock the French Minister for Foreign Affairs notified the Ambassadors that a reply must be sent before 6 that evening. The Ambassadors accordingly drew up a polite and concise reply to the demands of France, repeating what they had already said the evening before—namely, that on the land question they were disposed to do everything to advance the interest of foreigners in Madagascar, but as to ceding any rights of the Queen of Madagascar, decided "No." This written reply was carried to the Foreign Office by the Ambassador's secretary, Mr. Andrianisa, who was accompanied by M. Revoil. The document was presented to M. Duclerc in the presence of M. Decrais. After reading the reply of the Ambassadors M. Duclerc threw the paper aside, saying, "Enough of this. I wish you good day." The secretary to the Embassy then retired to convey to their Excellencies the reception accorded their reply. Scarcely half an hour after his return M. Revoil, who had in the meantime disappeared, though he had left the Foreign Office with M. Andrianisa, arrived at the apartments of the Ambassadors in the Grand Hotel, accompanied by certain gentlemen connected with the Foreign Office. M. Revoil then said, "I notify your Excellencies that I am instructed by the Ministry to request you to withdraw your flag from your hotel." The Ambassadors, in the politest manner, protested against such sudden measures, but added, "You do as you think best and are responsible for the consequences." M. Revoil then ordered the servants of the hotel to take in the Madagascar Queen's ensign, which had been displayed over the hotel since the arrival of the Ambassadors. Their Excellencies considering themselves insulted, and regarding the order to take down the flag as a notification to leave the city immediately, took the mail in the same evening for London, leaving the archives and documents of the Embassy and the luggage to be brought by the secretaries and suite who followed by the next mail, and arrived at the Charing-cross Station of the South-Eastern Railway. So jealously were the Ambassadors guarded while in Paris that Mr. Tacchi, who is of English descent, was not allowed to be with the Embassy, because one of the French papers stated he was a spy placed with the Ambassadors by the British. The opposition of the French residents in Madagascar to the despatch of the Embassy went so far that in August their Consul would not authorize the captain of the mail steamer running from Tamatave to Reunion to take them on board, and their departure was thus delayed a month.—*The Times.*

DEPUTATION TO LORD GRANVILLE.

EARL GRANVILLE, with whom was Sir Charles Dilke, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, received a deputation at the Foreign Office on Tuesday (Nov. 28), from the Madagascar Committee. Mr. Alexander M'Arthur, chairman of the committee, introduced the deputation, among whom were Mr. G. Palmer, M.P., treasurer of the Madagascar Committee, and Mr. Chesson, honorary secretary; the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., Sir H. D. Wolff, M.P., &c. &c.

Mr. Alexander M'Arthur, M.P., said that, as president of the Madagascar Committee, he had the honour to introduce that large and influential deputation. He might say that they were not influenced by any antagonistic or jealous feelings towards their neighbours across the Channel. (Hear, hear.) They believed it was the wish of his lordship, of Her Majesty's Government, and of the country at large to maintain the most friendly political relations with France, but he believed they were justified in placing this case, which they considered one of hardship and injustice, before his lordship, and in asking Her Majesty's Government to endeavour to secure to the people of Madagascar the rights and the freedom which they had hitherto enjoyed. He believed they were justified in assuming that a great, powerful, and friendly nation like the French would hesitate before pursuing a course which the deputation could not but call unjust and which must end disastrously to the people of Madagascar and operate injuriously to England. They therefore asked his lordship to use his influence and the influence of the Government to prevent the proceedings now threatened against Madagascar. They believed that by so doing his lordship would be conferring a great benefit, not only upon Madagascar, but upon the world at large. He believed that socially, commercially, and politically, it would be a great misfortune if the French established a protectorate which the people of Madagascar protested against. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Chesson read an address to Earl Granville, drawn up by the Madagascar Committee. So long as there seemed the least hope that the Ambassadors sent by the Malagasy Government to Paris would succeed in their mission, it was thought undesirable to interfere in the dispute, but, unfortunately, there was now reason to believe that no progress had been made with the negotiations, and that the French Government had put forward terms which the Ambassadors were unable to accede to unless they were prepared to sacrifice the independence of their country. The French demand that the Malagasy Government shall confer upon them a protectorate over the western and north-western coasts of the island, from Cape Ambro to the port of Mojanga—a country of undefined boundaries so far as the interior is concerned, and which, in the events of its population by a foreign Power, would be particularly liable to the evils inseparable from an uncertain or divided jurisdiction. We believe that there are five times as many English as French subjects in Madagascar, and that the amount of our trade with the island is quadruple that of the French, while it is also worthy of remark that a large portion of the food supply of the British residents in Mauritius is drawn from Madagascar. On such and other grounds the Committee said, in conclusion, they asked his lordship to endeavour to secure a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty that threatened to interrupt the peaceful progress of a people who had shown a remarkable capacity for civilization. The case, they submitted, was eminently one for arbitration, and our position entitled us to suggest to both parties that they should consent to refer the questions at issue to the decision of a friendly and neutral Power.

Mr. Forster, M.P., said he had been asked to say a few words in support of this memorial. He wished to confirm what had been said by Mr. M'Arthur—that it was with no feeling of antagonism to France that this deputation had come to address his lordship. It was in French people, and in the belief that there was in friendship to France and the French people, and in the belief that there was in France, as there was in England, a very large body of people who would be sorry to see the civilization of this island destroyed by foreign aggression. (Hear, hear.)

Sir H. Barkly, Bishop Ryan, Mr. Richardson, M.P., Admiral Sir J. D. Hay, Sir Harry Verney, M.P., and other gentlemen also spoke.

Earl Granville, in replying to the deputation, said, of course here of this deputation appears to me to be a fact of importance that it would be impossible for any body in my official position to ignore. As has been stated, it is not only important on account of its numbers, but from its representative character. I see among you a very adequate representation indeed of a large portion of the majority of the House of Commons. It seems to me the deputation is not exclusively composed of those who are on the Government side of the House. Besides, there are many here who, quite apart from politics, take an interest in this important subject entirely for other reasons. I think I can gather that I may adopt, as a principle generally received here, that it is not the business of this country to intervene in the affairs of other nations unless our honour and our interests are seriously concerned. (Hear, hear.) It is not our business to act as police over the whole of the world, and what has been especially marked by those who have spoken is the desire that this country should maintain the most cordial feelings of friendship with regard to the great and near neighbour on the other side of the Channel. (Hear, hear.) But I understand that your reason for coming here is that you think there are various and special reasons why you should endeavour to stimulate Her Majesty's Government in trying to bring this subject of discussion between France and Madagascar to a peaceable solution. (Hear, hear.) I think the serious attention of this country was attracted to Madagascar in 1817, when a slave trade treaty was agreed to by Radama, the King of the Hovas, under certain conditions. I do not think this is the moment to trouble you with any detailed history of all the different incidents regarding France, regarding Madagascar, and regarding ourselves in the years which have elapsed. All I will say is this—that on some occasions France and England have acted together, and I am not aware of there being any exceptions to the friendly character of the communications which have taken place between the two countries. In 1830 Lord Palmerston recognized the right of the French to the possession of Nossi Be. In 1833 and 1854 there were discussions between the two Governments, which resulted in the understanding that neither would take action with regard to Madagascar without previous consultation with the other. Later on I think this understanding was recognized. In 1858, 1859, 1862, and in 1863 most conciliatory assurances were given. Now, there is no doubt that for some years past, the relations between France and Madagascar have been extremely strained. I really cannot speak with absolute official knowledge on the subject, but what I have gathered from communications with Lord Lyons, from consular reports, and from other sources, is that the points in dispute between France and Madagascar at this moment are three. First of all, the claims of individual French subjects; then there is the claim of France that Frenchmen should be allowed to purchase and to hold permanently land in the island; and, thirdly, the claim of France to a protectorate over a considerable portion of the mainland. Now, it would be impossible for me off-hand, even if it were desirable, to give any opinion with regard to the claims of individual French subjects against the Madagascar Government. With regard to the claim that Madagascar should allow foreigners to purchase land in the island, the Madagascar Government have consistently maintained that the municipal law made it impossible that such purchases should take place or should be valid. But, on the other hand, both France and England—although France has stuck to it more pertinaciously than we have—have contended that they have treaty rights which give, in turn to both French and English subjects both to purchase and to hold it. With regard to the French protectorate over a great portion of the island, all I can say is, that, as at present advised, I am not aware of any treaty which gives such a right to France. (Cheers.) You are aware that for some weeks past there has been an embassy—indeed, it has been mentioned to-day—at Paris from Madagascar; and it is also a fact that that Embassy seems to have come to a sudden end, and the Ambassadors have arrived in this country. Although I have had no communication from them up to this moment, I am told, but I do not as yet know it to be a fact, that they are officially accredited to Her Majesty. Of course, upon whether it may be so or not depends my receiving the Embassy officially, or as private individuals who wish to communicate with me on this subject. I venture to think that considering the composition of this deputation, it will be easily understood by you, gentlemen, that I am only performing a strict act of duty if I abstain from saying one single word which can be construed into the slightest discourtesy to the French Government. (Hear, hear.) I think, also, that it will be equally admitted that I have no right to say anything which would commit Her Majesty's Government to any particular course, or to say anything which would restrain us in our perfect liberty of action. Understanding that this is the view of the deputation, I do most heartily thank you for having come here, and for the very considerate manner in which you have stated the case, which it is evident you have so much at heart. (Cheers.)

Mr. M'Arthur, M.P., having thanked his lordship for the reception he had given them the deputation withdrew.

MADAGASCAR.

In the House of Commons on Nov. 30, Lord R. Churchill asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether there were any British ships of war in the neighbourhood of Madagascar; and, if so, to state their names and forces.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.—The gun-vessel Seagull and two small schooners are at present at Zanzibar. On the East Indian Station, which includes Madagascar, we have, besides the flagship, two corvettes, three sloops, and four gun-vessels. I may add that the Fawn, a surveying vessel, is also at this moment at St. Augustine's, on the west coast of Madagascar.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon Road, London.

AN INDIAN DIVORCE CASE.

LOCKHART *v.* LOCKHART AND BRION.

In this case the husband sued for a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent. The respondent answered and denied the adultery. The co-respondent did not appear nor answer. In opening the case, Mr. Inderwick stated that the petitioner, Colonel William Stephen Lockhart, is one of the most distinguished officers in the Indian army. He is at present at the head of the Intelligence Department at Simla, having been on staff duty the whole of the Afghan campaign. He was married to the respondent, then Caroline Amelia Dennis, at Morar in Gwalior, in India, on the 14th September, 1864. After the marriage they cohabited at various parts in India, where the petitioner was stationed, and there have been three children, boys, the issue of the marriage. In 1873 the respondent came to England for her health, and brought her three boys with her. Soon after her arrival in England Colonel Lockhart joined her and remained with his wife and children until June, 1874. His duties then compelled him to return to India, but the respondent did not accompany him, as the climate of India did not agree with her. She therefore remained in London with her children, and the petitioner made her an allowance of from £300 to £500 per annum. He corresponded regularly with his wife, and she with him, but in 1881 he received a letter from a person signing himself "Richard Fawcett Brion," stating that his wife had became dissatisfied with her solicitor, and warning him should he receive any communication from his (Brion's) wife not to mind it, as she was a raving lunatic. The letter raised the petitioner's suspicions. He believed that his wife had got misled up amongst a bad lot, and he wrote to his brother General Lockhart, to make inquiry into the matter. Inquiry was accordingly made, which resulted in General Lockhart finding the respondent living at 76, St. Augustine's road, Camden-square, with the co-respondent, Richard Fawcett Brion, who turned out to be a teacher of music, who had deserted his wife and taken up with the respondent at the house just stated. The respondent and the co-respondent lived for a considerable time as man and wife in this house, but they afterwards removed to a place called Grove House, Doman's Land, East Grinstead. On this information being communicated to the petitioner he caused the present suit to be instituted.

After hearing the evidence, Sir James Hannen considered the wife's adultery proved, and pronounced a decree *nisi* with costs, and ordered the petitioner to have the custody of the three children.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M. S. Euryalus, 4,140 tons, Captain A. P. Hastings, sailed on the 23rd inst. for Goa.

THE steamer Red Sea, 2,165 tons, Captain C. Baker, sailed on the 23rd instant for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Anerley, 1,256 tons, Captain F. G. Strachan, sailed on the 23rd instant for Galle in ballast.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, sailed on the 23rd instant for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE steamer Colombo, 2,739 tons, Captain C. Husson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Harenc and child, and Mr. Danvergne.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, 1,479 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieutenant Tascar, Mr. C. Monks, Captain E. M. Hawkey, Sub-Conductor and Mrs. J. Mason and four children, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dadachanjee, and 60 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
23	Poonah (s)	Chapman	Trieste, &c.
	Flor de Liu (s)	Nacoda	Mus. Dec. 19.
	Ellenborough (s)	Colen	Calcutta, Dec. 9.
24	Clan Alpine (s)	Sontar	Calcutta, Dec. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
23	Evelyn	Stevenson	Rangoon.
	Callirhoe	Robson	Calcutta.
	Auerley (s)	Strachan	Galle.
	Red Sea (s)	Baker	Marseilles.
	Bhownuggur	Nacoda	Bhownugar.
	H. M. S. Euryalus	Hastings	Goa.
24	Colombo(s)	Husson	Marseilles.
	Kangra (s)	Smith	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Waverly, to Genoa and Marseilles.
Steamer Oriental, to Aden and Zanzibar, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 22.

Wilkinson, Brig.-Genl., Staff, from leave, from England.
Codell, Lieut., S. C., from leave, from England.
Swaine, Surg., from leave, from England.
Maguire, Lieut., S. C., from leave, from England.
Willcock, Lieut., Rl. Canadians, on leave, from Umballa.
Stratton, Surg.-Major, from leave, from England.
Weller, Capt., 9th Bengal N. I., from leave, from England.
Griffiths, Surg. from leave, from England.
Byrne, Gr. Mr., Durham, from leave, from England.
Rind, Major, Bengal Comst., from leave, from England.
Kiernander, Surg.-Major, from leave, from England.

DECEMBER 23.

Hill, Major, R. E., on duty, from Dalhousie.
Butcher, Lieut., Cheshire, from leave, from Peshawar.
French, Major, S. C., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 22.

Stewart, Major, Seaford Highlanders, to join, to Lucknow.

DECEMBER 23.

Penny, Lieut.-Col., R. A., on leave, to Poona.
Wapshare, Lieut., 14th Bom. N. I., to join, to Poona.
Acklom, Major, C. Ranges, to join, to Ranikhet.
Rind, Major, Ben. Comst., to join, to Meerut.
French, Major, S. C., to join, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 25.

It is proposed to assemble at Bandoop on Saturday, the 30th December, 1882, for a field day. Those who intend taking part in the manœuvres are requested to notify the same to the Captains of their companies without delay, to allow of arrangements for train accommodation, food, &c., being made. It is expected that all members will do their utmost to be present. The hour of departure of the train and other information will be made known when it is ascertained how many propose attending.

The following is an extract from District Orders by Brigadier General A. Carnegy, commanding the District:—

Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1882.

Monday, the 1st January, 1883, being the day selected for the anniversary of the Proclamation of the assumption of the title of "Empress of India" by Her Majesty the Queen, the Troops in garrison will parade in review order on the Oval in front of the Secretariat, and will be formed up at 7.15 a.m. in line facing west at open order with 12 paces interval between Battalions.

Royal Artillery, 2nd Royal Lance Regt., Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps, 10th Regiment N. I., and 21st Regiment N. I.

Recruits and boys of Native Corps will keep the ground. The 21st N. I. will furnish points and colors. Guards of Native Corps to mount after parade.

Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man, this precaution to be taken for the withdrawal of the ball ammunition now in the pouches.

An Imperial Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery in connection with the parade.

Staff in Review Order. Fired states to be sent to this office by 11 a. m. on the 30th inst.

True Extract.

L. DUNDAS, Major,
D. A. A. G. Bombay Dist.

In accordance with the above order the regiment will parade at the Oval near the band-stand on Monday, the 1st January, 1883, at 6-45 a. m., official time to take part in the Proclamation parade. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per rifle. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Apollo Bunder, Grant Road and Girgaum at 6-15 a.m., and all met on the way will be supplied with tickets. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade.

THE VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION CUP.

Open only to members of the Association, and to members of Corps that have joined the Volunteer Association of India. Ten shots at 200 yards standing, and 10 shots at 500 yards, any military position. Regulation targets, and scoring. Government M. Henry rifles, and Government ammunition; any dress. To be fired off any day between the 15th and 31st December, 1882, both days inclusive, in the presence of a Commissioned Officer, who must certify on the register that the firing was in every way strictly and regularly conducted. Ties to be decided by N. I. R. A. rules, by which rules also all disputes on any point connected with the competition will be decided.

Entrance to be free to members who have paid their subscription to the Volunteer Association. To all others Rs. 2 each. The Cup cannot be taken by a member whose Corps subscription to the Association is not paid before the 1st Dec. 1882, but money prizes can be taken by such members. Register with entrance fees are to be sent to Captain Hutchinson, Agra, immediately the firing is over. No registers will be received after the 15th January, 1883; or acknowledged, unless accompanied with the entrances.

Prizes—1st prize, silver cup, value about Rs. 150; and money prizes in proportain to the amount of entrances received.

N. B.—Corps and members are particularly requested to note that any Volunteer, whether he personally is a member of the Association or not, can enter for this match on payment of Rs. 2, provided his Corps has joined the association. A list of subscribing Corps and members, showing whose subscriptions are paid, will be found in the accompanying report.

This competition will take place on Thursday, the 28th inst., at Coloba, Members who intend competing should send in their names to the Adjutant at once.

Private W. F. Hamilton, B. Company, has permission to be absent from the 23rd inst. to the 2nd of January, 1883, and to take him with him.

E. Company's morning Coupay Drill will be discontinued until further orders.

The ranges at Coorla are reserved for E. Company's class firing on Monday, the 1st January, 1883.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters.

Poona, December 22.

H. E. the C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th N. I.—Col. C. S. Sturt, 2nd in command (offg. Comdt.) to be Comdt. vice Col. Battye retired.
Lieut.-Col. F. G. S. Adam, S. C. to be 2nd in Command vice Col. Strut appointed Comdt.
12th R. N. I.—Lieut. A. D. Fordyce, S. C., Offg. Wing officer and Adjutant, to be Wing officer.
13th N. I.—Lieut. H. M. Abud, Wing officer (Offg. Qr. Mr. and Adjt.) to be Adjt.
14th N. I.—Lieut. R. Wapshare Royal Marine Light Inf. a candidate for the S. C. to officiate as Wing officer on probation.
17th N. I.—Lieut.-Col. J. G. Walls, S. C. 2nd in Comd. vice Major Walter retired.
19th N. I.—Lieut. E. R. Hartigan Royal Marine Inf., a candidate for the S. C. to officiate as Wing officer on probation.
22nd N. I.—Lt. F. W. J. Caulfield, offg. Wing officer and Qr. Mr. 10th N. I. to officiate as Wing officer on probation.
23rd N. I.—Lt. C. G. Harris, Royal Irish Rifles, a candidate for the S. C., to officiate as Wing officer on probation.
20th N. I.—Major W. F. Sandwith, S.C., Wing Comdr. 27th N. I., to officiate as 2nd in command during the absence of Lt.-Col. Ross appointed to officiate as Comdt. 17th N.I. This cancels that portion of G. G. C. No. 35 of the 8th inst., appointing Major Sand, with to the 20th N.I.

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded for service on the Staff:—

Capt. J. S. Walker, S. C. (Wing officer 13th N. I.) Brigade Major Quetta Dist.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 9th inst.:—

Major F. W. Spring R A, (1st Class Comy of Ord.)

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

R Fusiliers (2nd Bn.)—Lt. E B Harrison, for 12 months, on medical certificate. Unfit for duty with Troops.

Gloucestershire Regt. (2nd Bn.)—Lt. C F Beville, for 6 months on medical certificate. Unfit for duty with Troops.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 15.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

13th Bl. L.—Major F. W. Macmullen, Genl. List Cav., to officiate as Squ. Comdr, vice Pennington, officiating as 2nd in Command, with effect from date of joining.

23rd Pioneers—Lieut. E. W. Codrington, Manchester Regt., a canditate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 23rd Nov. 1882.

Col. M.G. Cierk, Bl. Inf., on return from furlough is posted to Allahabad for general duty.

The following charges are made in the Qr.-mr. Genl's Dept.:—

Lieut. Col. B. A. Combe, Offg. Asst. Qr.-mr. Genl., on completion of duty with the camp of H. E. the Viceroy, will assume charge of the duties of the department in the Oudh Division, from date of which Major J. M. Trotter, Offg. Dy. Asst. Qr.-mr. Genl., will revert to his duties as Attache, Intelligence Branch.

Capt. E. E. Money, 11th Bl. L., Offg. Dy. Asst. Qr.-mr. Genl. Oudh Division, will proceed from Lucknow to Morar, at the public expence, and assume charge of the duties of the department in the Gwalior Dist., from Capt. C. J. Jamieson, 14th Sikhs, offg. Dy. Asst. Qr.-mr. Genl. who will, on relief, revert to regimental duty.

Lieut. Col. J. N. B. Hewett, Bl. S. C., on return from furlough, is posted to Delhi for general duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are transmitted to be attached to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement.

R. Lancaster Regt.—Major, H. Moore 1st Battn.; and D. Le Brain, 2nd Battn.

The undermentioned officers of the Bl. S. C. have completed a course of instruction in Army Signalling at Aldershot, and have been awarded certificates:—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Macgregor, and Lieut. C. H. M. Smith.

The following officers are qualified for appointment on the regimental, general and personal Staff of the Army:—

Major J. deB. Lynch, Bo. S. C.; Captain R. A. Gilchrist, Bl. S. C; Captain A. J. Garret, Bl. S. C.; Capt. J. N. S. Kirkwood, Bo. S. C.; Captain D. G. Mackenzie, Bo. S. C.

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Kunkur	Stone, unwrought.
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